

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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#### BIRTHS.

On October 4, 1908, at Chinwangtao, the wife of C. N. HOLWILL, I.M. Customs, a son.  
On October 30, 1908, at Hangchow, to the Rev. and Mrs. H. CASTLE, a son.  
On October 30, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. M. JAFFOR, a son.  
On November 5, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. L. JUNOINGER, a son.  
On November 5, 1908, at Shanghai, to Dr. and Mrs. F. J. TOOKER, a daughter.  
On November 6, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of Y. SKEGELMAN, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

On the 9th September, at Wesley Church, London-street, Melbourne, by the Rev. R. J. Hoban, JAMES HENRY (Inspector of Police, Hongkong), eldest son of the late Duncan Kerr, of Rothay, Scotland, to IDA MAY, eldest daughter of Senior-Constable Sims, of North Carlton.

September 30, at Isleworth, E. COOMES, M.B.E.S., to ETHEL CONSTANCE, daughter of late W. Stanley-Adams, M.D., C.M., late of Hongkong.

October 15, at London, J. A. ROBERTSON of the Chartered Bank of India, &c., to SARAH LULIAN PITT HEALING.

On 4th November, 1908, at Shanghai, WILLIAM ARTHUR, only son of Wm. P. Perry, electrical engineer of London, to JESSIE, daughter of Edmund W. Dickins, of Leyland, London, N.E.

On 14th November, 1908, at Shanghai, GILBERT WALTER KING, L.B., London Registrar of H.B.M. Supreme Court, to MARY FANNY MURPHY, eldest daughter of Eugene Morphy, Barrister at Law, Hong Kong.

On Monday, November 9, 1908, at Shanghai, JOHN THOMPSON, F.O.R.S., youngest son of James Thompson, Esq., of Fourth View, London, to ETHEL MARY ANN CLAIR, youngest daughter of the late Surgeon-Major General James Davis, A.M.S.

#### DEATHS.

On October 1, 1908, at South Kensington VIOLET DEADY KEANE, daughter of David Denny Keane, Q.C.  
On October 28, 1908, at Southsea, England, ANNA, widow of Thomas Ternoy Ferguson, of Chelsea, R.I.  
On October 10, 1908, at Shanghai, WILLIAM RICHARD MACKAY LEMMON, of Skebe, Aberdeenshire, aged 20 years.  
On November 1, 1908, at Shanghai, WILLIAM H. MARSHALL, aged 35 years.  
On Tuesday, November 3, 1908, at Shanghai, R. RUDLAND, aged 48 years.  
On November 5, 1908, at Shanghai, JOAQUIM M. COLLAÇO of the I. M. Customs Service, aged 45. Deeply regretted.

### The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,  
(ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.)

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1908.

#### CHINA IN TRANSITION.

(9th November.)  
In the French scientific review *La Géographie* an interesting estimate of the prevailing conditions in China to-day appears from the pen of M. Jean Rodès, who deals with the question from the point of view of an outside observer. Although, as a Shanghai contemporary remarks, the writer claims to have made no new discoveries, he puts very clearly the defects arising from the financial difficulties which beset the country and the evils resulting from a corrupt administration. In the course of his article, M. Rodès states that banks still exist which make their chief business to make advances for the purchase of official positions; and it is quite a tradition that a high mandarin, in the three years of his term of office, is able not only to repay the loan by which he secured it, but to enrich his family for three generations. These abuses, far from disappearing, are taking an aggravated form by reason of the pretence that the reforms give for new taxation. The uprisings in the South last June, and at Chinchow, Kwangsi, were caused, he contends, by the extraordinary increase of taxation for the alleged purpose of defraying the expenses of schools and the army. The number of taxes levied in China reaches the ridiculous total of 72. A complete re-casting of the official system is called for. Reform is promised but it encounters such powerful opposition, not only amongst the Manchou caste but even from professed reformers like Chang Chih-tung, that it is unnecessary to expect any serious practical issue. We now turn to what M. Rodès regards as the new elements which are bringing about changes in the Chinese Empire. The first of these is what may be called the new materialism. A generation ago the Celestial, convinced of the superiority of his own civilization and dominated by every kind of superstition, showed a determined hostility to every utilitarian device of the West. To-day, telegraphy, telephony, railways, scientific mining, "all the diabolisms of the West," to which were opposed beliefs in *Jengshui* and the national Dragon, are not only admitted into China, but are matters in which one province engages in friendly rivalry with another. Companies are being formed on all sides for the construction of railways and for the carrying on of industrial enterprises. China has accepted the material elements of European civilization, its sciences and its methods. But she seeks no longer the tutelage of Europe. Now it is China for the tutelage of Europe. The second new element is the new nationalism, which does not consist merely or even to any considerable extent of the spirit of xenophobia. The Sino-Japanese war, the loss of territory since 1895, the disaster of 1900, taught China that she exists; a lesson that she learned with humiliation. The victory of Japan over Russia has changed humiliation into hope; and from this hope has been born the new nationalism—the patriotism if you will of China to-day. M. Rodès finds the surest evidence of this, not in the new rallying cry quoted above, but in the fact of the new militarism or rather in the fact that the new militarism is drawing into the army the sons of the most important houses. China has perhaps not been so peaceful during the ages as M. Rodès is inclined to think, but certainly the profession of arms has never been followed by the sons of great houses as it is at the present moment. For ages the soldier has been beneath contempt. To-day China's sons are going as freely to the military and naval schools of Europe as to her medical and law schools. This certainly is very significant, far more than the jingolistic proceedings of the semi-educated Young China party. Present day China is marked by another new fact—the new intellectualism. With the sciences of the West has come something of the philosophy of the West. The study of science has aroused as it always does the spirit of criticism and of frank examination; the result of which is that we are able to read in the newspapers articles scoffing at the belief in spirits and pointing out how harmful has been the influence of such beliefs in China, whereby the dead have exercised a veritable tyranny over the living. Springing out of the new intellectualism of China comes the new individualism of the younger generation of Chinese. This is the natural consequence of the liberation of thought from the fetters of the past. In many of the families of the mandarins, of the gentry, and of the merchants in the open ports, where long intercourse with foreigners has somewhat weakened the force of Chinese custom, the children at an early age have acquired something of inde-

pendence. They do not hesitate to-day to differ in opinion from their fathers, and many choose careers for themselves, and some even their own wives. All this marks for the destruction of the family collectivism, and it is certain that this bond cannot be removed without seriously affecting the institution that has for a long time been the main prop of Chinese Society. It is to be hoped, however, that the accuracy of M. Rodès' observations may be a token of the reliability of his prophecy when he says, "The virtues that the race owes to the rude discipline of the family will without doubt disappear; on the other hand, the new individualism will replace them by essential qualities which are wanting to the inveterate soul of China—the energy and the spirit of initiative in the strength of which a people of four hundred millions ought to be able to do mighty things."

#### OPIMUM DIFFICULTIES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(10th November.)

One of the questions which is apparently exercising the consideration of the Government of the Philippine Islands at present relates to the disposal of the opium which has been confiscated by the Customs and the internal revenue authorities. While the Government is extremely anxious to follow a high moral policy with respect to the use of the drug in the islands, it is not inclined to throw good money into the sea. The opium in question has been confiscated by order of the Government, but it represents a considerable monetary value, which will be lost to the taxpayers if the Government pursues the usual practice in such cases and destroys it. As the *Cable News* plainly puts it: "The Government has gone on record as an active mover in the anti-dope crusade, and the responsible officials with valuable stocks of the crude and prepared extract of the poppy on hand are torn between their desire to uphold the moral principle and at the same time make the most out of the opportunity of saving the pockets of the taxpayers through the medium of the confiscated drug." In other words, while it is deemed desirable to save the people of the Philippines from participation in the opium habit, there is no real objection to the natives of other countries indulging themselves, and if the Government can turn a "honest" penny by selling the confiscated goods to Hongkong or China there are those who see no reason why it should not be done. We need not say that in our opinion it is a curious attitude to adopt, but it actually goes to prove how half-hearted and casual are many of those who decry the opium trade. In the Philippines the drug is prohibited to all but the confirmed user, who of course is allowed his necessary quantity, but that the demand for the drug has not been stamped out is evidenced by the demand which secretly exists. Naturally, the smuggling fraternity do their utmost to provide for the wants of those who are not recognized as "confirmed users," especially in view of the fact that the price for the contraband article has gone up by leaps and bounds until it is now believed to be in the region of 30 pesos per tael as compared with the 10 pesos per tael which we understand is about the average cost in Hongkong. We learn that when the Opium Law went into force in the Philippines a year ago, 6,338 kilos of opium were in the bonded stores to the credit of the merchants previously dealing openly in the drug. Gradually, these merchants are unloading under the provisions of the act, exporting the stuff or selling it in the limited quantities allowed to the Philippine drugists. Both these channels are watched by the revenue and customs people so closely, we are told, that there is not the shadow of a chance of leakage. This bonded opium is private stock and so long as it is not diverted into forbidden channels, the Government is not concerned with the deals made in exporting it by the merchant-owners. But it is different with the confiscated product, and it is in this connection that the subject is of interest to Hongkong, because what is happening in Manila to-day will be experienced in Hongkong when opium is a prohibited article of commerce. To quote again from our contemporary: "The Collector of Customs has organized a perfect system of getting at the smugglers and from the number of seizures from time to time it is very doubtful whether any really large amount of opium or morphine has slipped through. This constant alertness on the part of secret agents costs money, the rewards of secret money and prompt payment is necessary in order that the wheels may continue to work with smoothness and certainty. The confiscated drug is a commodity easily disposed of at a good price in many parts of the Orient, and it has been suggested that a satisfactory arrangement could be made either with the Hongkong Opium Farm, which concerns has a monopoly of the business in the British settlement, or with some other mart. Such an arrangement would help to make the Philippine opium crusade pay its way, and a plan has been offered, for consideration. It is objected to on more than one ground. It is contended that any return of the confiscated drug to a place where it is certain to be used against the moral welfare of the Chinese people is wrong in principle and absolutely inconsistent with the purpose of the Opium Act. At least one official has protested to this effect, and the contention that as the customs returns are made up by the law against smuggling the Opium Act has nothing to do with this sort of deal is denied. It is a mere evasion. Of course that point of view would be immediately struck down by the public."

honest and proper one to adopt, but while it is quite an easy matter for social reformers whose pockets are not affected to denounce a trade which is not obviously detrimental to those actually engaged in it, the boot is on the other leg when they stand directly in loss. We have no doubt that, given an opportunity to search the law on the subject, the Government of the Philippines will find ample grounds for dumping the confiscated drug in other countries and attaching the proceeds realized from it. After all, the Government is not concerned with the morality of the people of Hongkong; what they have to preserve is the standard of virtue among the natives under their protection. If their action may seem somewhat inconsistent, that is merely because we cannot all comprehend the attitude of Government, just as the old classical tag has it that no mortal man is at all times wise. That the Manila authorities are somewhat dubious about the proposal to sell their confiscated opium to dealers abroad, so that Peter may be robbed to pay Paul, is evident from the second proposal, which certain economists have advanced to the following effect: "To help the solution, the Governor-General has been asked to utilize the contraband for the provision of medicines for the Philippine poor by having the stocks on hand sent to American wholesale druggists to be made up into medicinal tablets, the cost of manufacture to be deducted, and the balance beyond the amount of these tablets required for Philippine dispensing exchanged for other medicines used by the Bureau of Health, such as calomel, etc. Dr. Heiser has been authorized to try and make a deal to this end, and a sixty kilo consignment of opium from the stocks seized by the internal revenue bureau has been forwarded for experiment. If this proves practicable, it may be the way chosen by the Governor-General. It is understood to have the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and is considered to be both morally and commercially proper." That last phrase would have sounded far better if the word "commercially" had been omitted, because in a manner it looks like giving the whole show away. Morality and commerce are not always interchangeable terms and it seems to us that the real reason why the Philippine Government is inclined to adopt the latter scheme is simply because the Hongkong Farm refuses to give a fancy price for the confiscated drug. As the *Cable News* explicitly states: "The suggested 'trade' with the Hongkong Opium Farm has not offered a fancy consideration to counterbalance its alleged immoral features. The farm is said to have offered but P8.75 per kilo tael, with the Hongkong selling price at P9 per tael. The explanation is probably to be found in the contention of the farm that the confiscated contraband belongs to them; and that it should be returned carriage paid without charge by the insular collector at Manila." Whatever may be the real explanation of the disinclination of the Manila authorities to deal with the Hongkong Farm, or to follow the custom of other countries in disposing of confiscated goods, it is quite apparent that the abhorrence of the opium trade so freely expressed is more a matter of pose and sentiment than real conviction.

#### HONGKONG COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Amid the larger events which have attracted public interest in Hongkong of late comparatively little or no attention has been given to the scheme for the creation of a university in the Colony. Reference is made to the fact, however, in the Calendar of the Hongkong College of Medicine which has just been issued for 1908—and it seems that the Court of the College is waiting to see how far it is possible to give effect to the proposal for which some \$430,000 has already been promised or subscribed. The Hongkong College of Medicine was inaugurated in 1887 and five years later the first two graduates were presented with their diplomas at a public gathering which was held in the City Hall. Since 1892 we find that licentiate diplomas have been awarded to 36 students of the College; not a large number by any means, being slightly over two students per annum. In view of the fact that the Hongkong College of Medicine has so far been merely a name, that it has had no visible existence, as the Calendar puts it, and that until 1902 the lecturer received no salaries for their labours, the College has managed to jog along apparently without incurring any debt. In 1902, however, the lecturers, on the principle doubtless that the labourer is worthy of his hire, were paid a nominal honorarium from the fees of the students, supplemented by an annual Government grant of \$5,000, and that honorarium has been paid annually during the last six years. It is disappointing that we are unable to tell from the Calendar the total number of students who attend these classes in medicine, for then we might be able to form some estimate of the necessity there is for the proposed University. We take it, however, that if the total number of those who received diplomas in 1902 was five the attendance is nothing abnormal. It is quite true that in Hongkong there are not many persons who having reached the age when their ordinary education has finished are able to spend another five years at College, spending even the moderate sum of \$100 per month; and with the prospect of having to work for the Government for another three years at a salary not exceeding \$100 a month, or less than \$50 a month. Such a prospect is not beguiling for ever at the end of that period the bright student who has been in the work would be necessary

to proceed to the Scotch or English Universities to fit himself for a larger sphere of usefulness in the world of medical science. For that reason it is worth while to consider what future there is for the Hongkong College of Medicine.

As if the Government were promising to do more, so far as we can see, there are only four scholarships in the custody of the Court and all of trifling value. There is a Bellios Medical Scholarship of the value of \$100 per annum, but the holder must be an old Queen's College boy. Then there is a scholarship worth \$40 the first year and \$70 the second, available for two years, open to all students, but we learn from a note that "owing to the depreciation of the Trust Funds no scholarship under Bellios' Trust No. 3 is at present available for competition." The Government offers a scholarship of the value of \$40 a year available for three years, and there is the Blake Scholarship worth \$150, but it is open only to Chinese students in their last year or Chinese diplomats of not more than one year's standing. With possibly the exception of the last named, none of the other scholarships would go far to keep a student in text-books, to say nothing of his board and lodging, and so the student of small means would be out of the race. As to the amount that would be necessary for the creation and equipment of a university that would be a university and not an exaggerated offshoot of Queen's College nothing is said. The Court has been granted a free site at Tai Ping Shan by the Government, and has been promised the magnificent sum of \$50,000 from Mr. Ng Li Hing and \$28,000 from Mr. H. N. Mody towards the building of the University but that is a mere fleecing as compared with the sum necessary to complete the scheme. Unless private citizens dipped their hands deep in their pockets the Colony would find itself saddled with a huge debt which would be an annual recurring one. Because there is no mention of the endowment of chairs, and if there is to be a university at all it must have professorial seats fully endowed, other wise Hongkong would have another Old Man of the Sea to carry around. The Calendar, as we have endeavoured to show, is curiously uninformative and some of the most vital points which the ordinary individual would seek to understand are omitted. No doubt if the Colony were rich in hard cash, and had a balance which was likely to increase annually and which the Government could see no way of exhausting, the university idea would be hailed with acclamation by all interested in the cause of education. But the case is very much otherwise. We are assured that taxes must be increased, while the ordinary necessities of life are advancing and wages are steadily on the down grade. In such circumstances the prospect of paying for a new institution designed for the benefit of the few would not be precisely exhilarating. It may be that some scheme can be evolved whereby the purses of the taxpayers will not be further lightened but we cannot feel optimistic on that head. A final point in connection with the Calendar: would it not have been a simple matter to include a balance sheet for the year so that interested parties might discover how the College of Medicine stands financially?

#### A SOCIAL QUESTION.

(11th November.)

Nobody will question the fact that expectorating at large is a filthy, objectionable and, to a certain extent, unnecessary habit. Nevertheless, it is one of those habits which in the case of those Chinese who come from villages and are ignorant of what we are pleased to term the decencies of living have become so ingrained as to be almost ineradicable. There can be no question that there is something in the air of China, whether it is the food, the dust, or the general behaviour of one's neighbours, which induces the spitting habit. Now, one of our legislators, who has newly returned from a lengthened trip abroad, proposes to introduce the laws of British Columbia into Hongkong on this subject. If laws that are wholesome and good in Great Britain have to be amended when they are transferred to our self-governing colonies, where most of the population is of the same colour, character and ways as the home people, how can it be assumed that a law good in itself can be conveyed bodily from British Columbia to what is nothing more or less than a Chinese colony? Mr. Lau Chu Pak struck the real keynote of the situation when he said that to make spitting in the streets and in public or semi-public buildings illegal would have the effect of driving many of the best class of our citizens out of the Colony. We cannot afford to lose a soul at the present time. We want everyone who can pay his share of the expenses of this Colony. Why then penalize a large proportion of those who commit an involuntary and unconscious offence? Mr. Hewett is to carry the matter to the Governor. Does Mr. Hewett remember that our present Governor was the regenerator of Nigeria, and does he think that Sir Frederick Lugard has no thought for the customs and manners of people alien from the habits of Europeans? Such threats as "I will take steps to bring it before His Excellency" only impose on children. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, as a member of the Executive Council, is rather giving the show away if he means that his and the private members' prejudices are more considered at the private consultation with the Governor than the larger question of public improvement.

if it comes to the point, why not Columbia? Why not Georgia, where the word "look" except sideways, "douse" why not any of the prohibition of every thing rationed down to kissing, religion? Mr. Shelton Hooper took a sane and sensible view of the situation when he suggested that notices should be posted calling attention to the fact that spitting was, not as he said, illegal but against public amenity and cleanliness. At the same time we entirely disagree with the idea that the public places of the city should be provided with cuspidors, as our American cousins say. Fancy entering for the first time a place of spitoons, and fancy the name that Hongkong would get. It seems to us that Mr. Lau Chu Pak voiced the general view when he said: "Educational matters are much preferable to legislation among the lower class of Chinese. Unless you want to make it too unpleasant and drive this class of people out of the Colony, it would be advisable to take other measures." What we should like to know is, was the Registrar General sarcastic when he wrote: "How many prosecutions will there be daily? Several hundreds I imagine. The extra work thrown on the police and Courts will be considerable. Has this been sufficiently considered? In spite of notices the emigrants (strangers to Hongkong and ignorant of the law) offend daily in this office. A constable should be stationed here. He will get plenty of cases." It is so seldom that the hon. gentleman waxes humorous that the doubt is, we submit, pardonable; but he put the whole thing in a nutshell. There was no talk there about British Columbia and why Mr. Hewett should be obsessed by the notion that there is nothing good in Nazareth and all bounties flow from Jerusalem we cannot dare surmise. When the day comes that the citizens of Hongkong cannot make their own laws to suit their own people, framed always on Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and otherwise proved precedents, then Hongkong will be what the Irishmen, even to-day, say, England is—the proverbial pup. When all is said and done, nobody can put down spitting by Act of Parliament; moral suasion and example are the only two forces that will prevail. Once make spitting illegal and the police force will have to be increased a hundred-fold; the Magistracy enlarged; and the prisons extended. Why not be reasonable and act with Mr. Shelton Hooper and Mr. Lau Chu Pak and suggest that it is unbecomingly "hock and laugh" in public? The Chinese are quick to take a lesson; but Mr. Hewett's appeal to His Excellency the Governor, even nothing is not likely to bring forth many results.

#### WHEN ST. ANDREW CAME TO TOWN.

On what pretext it may be asked, with the utmost diffidence, has the St. Andrew Society promulgated the new rule that no Scotsman can attend the ball of the season unless he be a subscriber? There are Scotsmen and Scotsmen—men who come from the backwoods and the back blocks who are better Scotsmen than the real thing, but that was never in our former experience of several parts of the world any reason why the Scotsmen who were born and bred in the land of men called Wallace and Bruce should be excluded from the grand carnival of the Scots. There was also a man called Burns who gloried in liberty; in the advantages of poverty, in all that was right, but perhaps Robert Burns is out-of-date in this flourishing and go-ahead Colony. Why should it be impossible for a Scotsman to attend the ball of the season because he is not a subscriber? We have met Scotsmen who were simply Scotsmen because their most distant relatives alleged that they sprang from the race which believed that all was well with a country which never knew when it was stricken. We have met West Indian negroes whose names began with Donald and ended with McDougal. Are these to be barred the high recompense of being considered Scotch? Or is it that it is easier for a true German or Frenchman to go through the eye of the Scotch needle than the unfortunate and luckless Scotch boy? So far as we know this limitation as to those who shall attend the Scotch ball is an entire innovation. It is suggested that Scotsmen have a nasty habit of sneaking into the dance-room, dancing the ghille-callum and whirling through the figure eight in the reels without having discovered or realised the existence of that eminent body, the St. Andrew's Ball Committee. What have those priests of Scotsmen who are not subscribers done that they should be publicly taunted with their inability to pay the necessary? And again, suppose that a man is a Scotsman, but does not belong to Hongkong, and is invited by one of the gallant band, who is a subscriber to join him in the *bon camaraderie* which always marks the killed people on these festive occasions, is that man to be ostracised and given the cold shoulder for the simple reason that he is no subscriber? In Hongkong there are many men who are not subscribers, not because they do not believe in the purpose of a St. Andrew's Society, but because the institution has never been brought to their attention. There are also many who are here to-day and gone to-morrow, who could not possibly become subscribers, who would be objecting to being asked to do any practical work by joining the Society. Are these men to be objecting to being asked to do any practical work by joining the Society? Are these men to be objecting to being asked to do any practical work by joining the Society? Are these men to be objecting to being asked to do any practical work by joining the Society?







## The Disabled "Hailan."

ARRIVAL IN PORT THIS MORNING.

IN TOW OF THE "EDITH."

The s.s. *Hailan*, whose breakdown was reported in our issue of last evening, was towed into port by the tow-boat *Edith* at one o'clock this morning. As we had correctly surmised yesterday, as soon as Capt. Hoag found that his vessel had been crippled the engines were stopped and two anchors dropped. This was at a distance of some eleven miles off Gap Rock. The *Hailan's* skipper then sent off a boat in charge of one of the ship's officers to Gap Rock where his message to the owners in Hongkong was cabled through as reported yesterday. The damage to the *Hailan* has been sustained in the tail shaft, and until the vessel is drydocked for survey the exact extent of her injuries cannot yet be ascertained.

Capt. Hoag's request for assistance to the *Hailan* reached Messrs. Mart & Co.'s office at 2 p.m. yesterday. Shortly after 4 p.m. the tow-boat *Edith* was under full steam to the Ladoes off which the *Hailan* was safely at anchor. The *Edith* reached her destination by eight o'clock at night, and without any loss of time proceeded to pass a tow-line to the disabled vessel, which she then towed to Hongkong. The tow was not attended by any difficulties at all, the weather was fine and the night bright with beautiful moonlight. The *Edith* with her charge gained port, as stated, at one o'clock this morning.

The *Hailan* was towed to her buoy where she is discharging her full cargo of tropical merchandise which she loaded at Puk-oi and Hoihow for Hongkong. The *Hailan* will go on the slip on Monday, and after examination will undergo the usual survey after her overhaul subsequent to the typhoon at Hoihow on the 11th inst. She will resume her run as soon as repairs are completed.

## FINANCIAL TROUBLE IN SHANGHAI.

NUMBER OF SMALL FIRMS INVOLVED.

In a report to the Foreign Office on the financial situation in Shanghai, the Japanese Consul-General says that the failure on the 10th ultimo of Liu Pei-Sing, a prominent Chinese merchant, on account of the collapse of the share market, has resulted in a loss of about 600,000 taels to Chinese banks. This has induced foreign banks to call in chop loans, which caused a monetary stringency, the bank rate advancing. At the beginning of the month, the failures occurred of a leading raw cotton merchant and two prominent cotton yarn merchants, who had close relations with the Chinese compradors of foreign banks, and these failures involved Chinese banks in considerable losses. Foreign banks have also sustained considerable losses, and this has further forced up the bank rate. On the 11th instant foreign banks raised the rate to 2.75 mme per day, and Chinese banks to 3 mme. On the 12th foreign banks further increased the rate to 2.8 mme and Chinese banks to 3.2 mme. During the first ten days of this month, foreign banks called in chop loans to the extent of about 5,000,000 taels. For the relief of the situation it was arranged that a sum of 1,000,000 taels should be borrowed from the Bank of China with the guarantee of the Taotai of the Shanghai Customs, 500,000 taels from the Shimei Bank, and 500,000 taels from the Kaitai Bank—1,000,000 taels in all. Of this sum it was decided to deposit 700,000 taels with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the balance of 3,000,000 taels, together with 700,000 taels advanced by the Treasury of the local Government of Kiang-su going to relieve the money market.

Referring to the report of the financial panic in Shanghai, Japanese contemporaries quote a certain authority on trade in China for the statement that the disturbance is chiefly due to the decline in copper and silver, and there is nothing new in it. Financial circles in Shanghai have been seriously disturbed since last year, but the situation has now somewhat improved. Those merchants who could not escape failure have now succumbed, and in other cases re-adjustment of business is in progress. Already Chinese banks have advanced 3,000,000 taels for the relief of the situation. The refusal of foreign banks to accept drafts from Chinese merchants in Shanghai is merely a repetition of former occurrences, and there is nothing of novelty in it to be specially noted. Business circles of Shanghai as a whole can hardly lose credit in general on account of the failure of a few merchants.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## THE LATE MR. G. B. WOLFE.

PIONEER MANILA MERCHANT.

Says the *Manila Times* of 2nd inst.:—Seldom in the history of America in the Philippines have so many sorrowing friends and citizens gathered at a bier as came yesterday to the services over the leading merchant of the islands. They filled the Roman Catholic Cathedral and after mingling the prayers of all nations for the dead, passed in long lines before the dead and sat looking at the face of the departed friend, placid in death. They were not only of all nations but they were of all walks and orders of life. High officials of government, officers of all services, merchants, bankers, labourers—here a group of sisters of mercy, to whose order the dead merchant had given of his bounty, and after them a party of Filipino children to whom the big man had been kind—men and women of all our peoples they were. The Merchants Association came in a body, walking with bowed heads, that they might better untidily testify to sympathy and love for the one who had been called. Came also three hundred men and boys from the several firms including his own, in which the deceased was interested.

The casket was taken to the church early in the afternoon and under the direction of Mr. Dell, the preparations were made for the ceremony. A high canopy of black lace reached high above it and around it were backed masses of flowers and ferns. The edifice was filled at 3 o'clock when Rev. Father Finnegan, S. J., assisted by the rector and the assistant rector of the cathedral, began the service for the dead. The officiating priest delivered a brief eulogy in which he referred to the strength, the modesty, and the wide charity of the dead man. Miss Black sang an Ave Maria and a double quartette rendered "Nearer My God to Thee" and "Lead Kindly Light." At the close of the service all joined in prayers for the dead.

The casket was then uncovered and for half an hour a great crowd slowly passed around it. The cortege then left the cathedral and marched to the military mortuary, where by courtesy of the United States Army the casket was temporarily deposited.

## SIR PAUL CHATER'S CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

FINE DISPLAY AT MARBLE HALL.

Availing themselves of the opportunity afforded them, through the courtesy and hospitality of Sir Paul Chater, a large number of residents visited his garden attached to Marble Hall, on Conduit Street, to inspect the unique collection of chrysanthemums cultivated under Sir Paul's personal directions. Through adverse weather conditions this year, the plants, in most private gardens have been late in blooming, but by judicious care and long experience Sir Paul managed to exhibit quite a lovely collection to the admiration of floriculturists who took themselves to the botanical residence on Saturday last. Some of the blooms were of rather blue, while others bore medals of shade and beauty not called by the sun on show at the Public Gardens last year. Besides chrysanthemums, the other pot plants on the extensive grounds of Sir Paul's beautiful mansion elicited favourable comments from experts able to judge on the merits of the exquisite flowers on show.

## RAISING THE "HANPING."

CONTRACT AWARDED TO THE SHANGHAI DOCK CO.

Operations to raise the Chinese steamer *Hanping*, which sank last Wednesday afternoon in the Pootung side of the river, after having had a collision with H.M.S. *Flora* during which she received a big hole in her side, will be begun in the course of the next few days. The *Shanghai Times* of 10th inst. has a report that the owners of the vessel intended to abandon the sunken ship to the Union Insurance Co. of Canton, as the cost of raising and repairing her would exceed the cost of building a new ship. We learn, however, that this is not correct. Efforts were made a few days ago to raise the sunken ship by means of steel cables passed under her keel, but, owing to the great weight of her cargo, of pig iron, this attempt was given up. Negotiations have been under way during the week with the various Dock Companies and it was decided to give the contract to the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works [The contract was awarded to the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.—Ed., H.K.T.] to raise and repair the ship. It is intended to build a cofferdam around the ship, lying in such shallow water being most favourable for the undertaking. After the dam has been built, the ship will be pumped out and the cargo removed. A patch will then be put over the hole in the vessel's side, after which she will be docked if necessary. The work will be carried on as rapidly as possible and it will be only a matter of a couple of weeks before the *Hanping* will once more be seen floating on the bosom of the river. [From later advices from Shanghai we learn that the Dock Co.'s plan for raising the *Hanping* will obviate the necessity of building a cofferdam.—Ed., H.K.T.]

## CHINESE FUNERAL IN KOBE.

Yesterday afternoon a gorgeous Chinese funeral passed through the streets of Kobe, and was watched by a large crowd of interested spectators, says the *Japan Chronicle* of 10th inst. The deceased was a daughter of Mr. Wu Ching-dong, a leading Chinese merchant of Kobe, and at one time a Director of the Kanaguchi Spinning Company.

A sad point in connection with this death is the fact that the father of the deceased is away in China on business, and is not expected back for some time. His whereabouts are at present unknown, and although cablegrams were sent to different cities in China in the hope of finding him, none of the communications were answered. It is probable that Mr. Wu Ching-dong is still in ignorance of his bereavement.

The cortege started from a house near the Chinese school in Nakayama-dori, and was of great length, the head of the procession crossing the Sannomichi railway gate as the rear turned into the main road in the vicinity of All Saints' Church. The funeral was not altogether in Chinese style, as many Japanese funeral cars and flower stands were in the procession. In the front of the cortege was a large effigy of a man, made of paper, pushed on bamboo poles, and carried by a number of coolies. As the figure was very high it continually came in contact with electric light and telephone wires strung across the street, with a somewhat ludicrous effect. This was followed by a long line of *hans-guruma* or small wagons containing doves and flowers, a common feature of Japanese funerals. The centre of the procession was taken up by a number of men carrying boards with Chinese inscriptions painted thereon, being quotations from the classics, famous sayings, etc. These, painted in bright blue and decorated with flowers, were conspicuous objects in the procession, and following these were mourners dressed in white, carrying wreaths and bunches of flowers. Next came a number of Japanese Buddhist priests dressed in bright coloured robes and riding in *rickshas*. The coffin was preceded by a number of pipers, in flowing white gowns, playing a shrill, monotonous dirge. The coffin was borne on the shoulders of about a score of men, also dressed in white, the coffin itself being covered by a white mat and surrounded by a figure of a stork. A long line of mourners, both Chinese and Japanese, brought up the rear. The procession slowly wended its way through Sannomichi and Sakaye-machi to the beating of gongs and the piping of flutes, till it reached the Chinese cemetery at Oku-birano, where the last rites were performed.

## A MAN-EATER IN JOHORE.

If any bold hunter in the vicinity of Singapore is thirsting for the distinction of bagging a tiger, and doing a welcome service to humanity at the same time, he may find it on one of the rubber plantations in Johore, only a few hours' journey from Singapore, as there is certainly a man-eater there. The brute came inside the coolies' lines recently and carried off a white man, who was close by several others. It was done so silently that no alarm was raised until the tiger and victim were well on their way to the jungle. Subsequently, the unfortunate coolie's body was discovered and it was found that the left leg had been torn off and carried away by the tiger. A second, almost identical, case has since occurred, and the coolies are getting rather alarmed. Curiously enough the tiger took away the left leg of its victim in this case also.—*Straits Times*.

ANOTHER example of Queen Alexandra's unfailing kindness and interest in her humblest subjects is made known. Her Majesty, while paying one of her frequent visits to hospital patients, noticed a pale-faced boy, thirteen years old, lying in the ward at the Brompton Hospital for Consumptives. The Queen stopped to question the boy, and became so interested in him that she has now sent him, at her own expense, to a convalescent home at St. Raphael, in the South of France.

## KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

OPEN-AIR CONCERT.

A very successful concert was held under the auspices of the above Club last Saturday night. Every seat was occupied by nine o'clock and many had to be content with standing room only. The Band of the 13th Rajputs, under the able conductorship of Bandmaster Coke, was in attendance and played pleasing selections of music during the intervals between the vocal items. It was rather unfortunate that a continuous drizzle was kept up, but despite the inclemency of the weather, the audience stayed to the end, which is testimony of their appreciation of the Concert. The vocal items were highly appreciated and illuminated with Chinese lanterns and multi-coloured electric light and an improvised stage, tastefully decorated with flags and palms, was erected for the occasion.

The first part of the programme opened with "Scintilla Lights and Dances" by the Band of the 13th Rajputs. "Marguerite" by Mr. E. B. Ayris, was very well rendered and was deservedly applauded. This was followed by a duet song and dance by Mr. E. B. Ayris, given in capital style. "Mumblin' Men" by the Band, preceded a song by Mr. F. T. Chapple, which was well received. Then came a quartette, entitled "Rest, Dear Rest," by the Victoria Quartette (composed of local gentlemen) which was appreciated. Prof. Gonzalez next treated the audience to a violin solo, and was heartily encored. A song by Miss Parke, very pleasantly rendered, was the last vocal item of the first part of the programme, which was brought to a close by "Fairies' Voices" by the Band of the 13th Rajputs.

The second part opened with "The Whistlers and their Dogs" by the Band. A song by Mr. C. Crispin was heard to great advantage. A comic duet, entitled "Very Suspicious," by Capt. and Miss Parke, was a decided hit and was wonderfully caught on with the audience. Miss Parke is the fortunate possessor of a sweet and well-trained voice and her part in the duet was warmly appreciated. "Queen of the Night" was sung in a very pleasing style by Miss L. Logan. "Don't you cry my honey," by the Victoria Quartette brought down the house. Their voices blended in perfect union, and it is to be hoped that these gifted amateurs will make their appearance at future similar entertainments. "Tell me while the Church Bells ring" was greatly appreciated, a special feature of this item being a marvellously faithful assimilation of the sound of church bells by Bandmaster Coke on a musical instrument. Mrs. Broughall's "My Ain Folk" was well received; so was also a song by Mrs. Edwards, who kindly supplied the place of Mr. H. R. Gegg, who was to have given another comic song and dance but who had unavoidably to be absent. "De Huskie Bee" was then struck by the Band of the 13th Rajputs and "God Save the King" brought a very enjoyable evening to a close.

## THE TONKING FRONTIER FRACAS.

The following Imperial decree, dated Peking 30th ultimo, is taken from the *N. C. D. News*:—In Hsi Liang's (Viceroy of the Yunnan provinces), memorial with reference to the fringes between Chinese and French soldiers on the other side of the frontier, in Tonking, which resulted in the loss of several French lives, he states that in the 5th month of this year (June, 1908) whilst our troops were pursuing a body of defeated French soldiers, the latter were pushed into French territory. Our soldiers in ignorance that they had crossed over the frontier came into conflict with French troops, and brought about a very serious affair between our respective countries. Although this was unpremeditated by our troops, their officers were guilty of making a mistake upon a mistake (i.e. crossing into a friendly country and then coming into conflict with troops of a friendly Power). Our officers concerned were, therefore, guilty of faults which are cause for censure. Our sentence is that leaving aside Major Yang Tsing-kuei, who has already been executed for stealing from his post—Major Yu Huan-chang and Captain Wang Raj-en of the Yunnan forces (whose errors were extremely serious) shall be summarily executed, and that Lieutenants Wang Yu-tai and Hui Teh-kuei of the same service be imprisoned for five years, at the end of which period they are to be liberated. As for Chiang Wan-lung, a first lieutenant of the Kwangtung forces, and Peng Kuei-sheng, a private of the same service, they are to be forthwith cashiered, in addition to which Chiang Wan-lung is to be sent to work on the military post roads as a convict and Peng Kuei-sheng is to be imprisoned for one year. Sung Chih-k'uo, an expectant Chih-hien, commanding a battalion of Kwangtung troops and Hu Tien-yu, a military lieutenant, commanding a battalion of Yunnan troops, are to be cashiered, while Sung Chih-k'uo is forbidden for ever to return to the public service. Major Wang Hong-kuei, commanding a battalion of Yunnan troops, is also ordered to be cashiered, but allowed to remain in the army to redeem his errors. These sentences are ordered to be put into execution forthwith as a warning to others.

## NEBOGATOFF IN PRISON.

Ex-Admiral Nebogatoff and the other prisoners in the fortress of S.S. Peter and Paul have suffered no alarm from the cholera, as no cases have occurred in the fortress, writes the *N. C. D. News* St. Petersburg correspondent.

Nebogatoff is now engaged on a great work dealing with the question of how Russia's navy should be reorganized. He is also busy writing his memoirs. During the long summer days he wrote a great deal at the open window of his cell; in fact he finished there the first part of his "History of One War" an account of the Russo-Japanese conflict written in good literary style and dealing frankly with the causes of Russia's failure. This first volume brings the war up to (or down to) Tashima to which battle and to the events preceding and surrounding it the ex-Admiral intends to devote all of the second volume. The third volume will deal with the final phase of the war, the court-martials on Nebogatoff himself and Stessel, besides an account to the intrigues that went on all the time in the background, so much account having previously been given even in the "Memories of Kurapatkin." On the whole, this work will probably be regarded by future historians as one of the most important sources of information in connection with the war. The court-martial which locked up Stessel and Nebogatoff may perhaps be thanked in future by writers of history, for otherwise we should not probably have had anything from either of these men regarding the great struggle with which their names are identified.

DONATIONS made at and subsequently to the meeting recently held to consider the financial condition and prospects of St. Andrew's Church include the following:—Mr. J. B. Baker \$50, Mr. J. W. Bell \$50, Mr. R. Wood \$50, Major G. M. Evans and officers of 13th Rajputs "towards defraying the church debt" \$75.—*Communicated*.

## A BID FOR AUTHORITY.

The Imperial decree, which we published yesterday dealing with the future control of the Canton-Hankow Railway, marks a most important stage in the history of railway enterprise in China. According to reports made on personal observation which we have received from time to time from our Shensi correspondents, the actual progress made on this line in survey work and construction is not altogether unsatisfactory, and hopes are even entertained that the section as far as Wengchok, 110 miles north of Canton, may be opened to traffic within the present year. But financially it is only too clear that the affairs of the railway are to say the least of it, involved. In the early half of last year, it may be remembered, immense scandal was caused in Canton by the refusal of the wealthy Chinese of Hongkong, shareholders in the line, to hand over certain sums which they held as trustees for a number of small investors unless the company's accounts were submitted to public audit. The demand was granted, and the result of the audit was apparently a complete vindication of the suspected officials. Nothing else might have been expected; no one was satisfied, and from a simple demand for public audit the scandal blossomed out into categorical charges of wholesale bribery against all the railway officials in Canton. These particular accusations were lost to sight in the dust of the explosion which they had produced. But coming down to the present month, we learn from our Hongkong correspondent when the call was made for more money from the shareholders only seventy-five per cent of the demanded amount was forthcoming. The balance had to be made up of a loan. On the occasion the authorities responsible for the construction of the line would appear to have been thoroughly frightened; for when H.E. Chang Chih-tung was appointed to investigate the affairs of the line and the protests against its management which had been lodged with the Central Government, they accepted his nomination in a comparatively submissive spirit.

Considering how recently the Grand Secretary was selected for his task of inquisitor general, it can hardly be supposed that he has yet penetrated very far into a state of confusion that probably began with the inception of the railway. But he has not been slow to lay his finger on the point at which confusion must chiefly occur. The Canton-Hankow railway will pass, as his Excellency points out, through three provinces, with the natural result that the interests concerned (1) should be official or members of the government of (two) and the control are so varied that harmonious working has become practically impossible. The only feasible remedy is to bring the whole system under one supreme head to whom all locally interested parties shall be subordinated. Hence the Imperial decree, which virtually endows H.E. Chang with absolute power over the whole future of the undertaking. In him is vested the entire control of, and responsibility in raising the necessary funds and in appointing to each of his particular duties in the construction of the railway; and to him alone the present administration must look for its desired reorganization. Not only the Viceroy and Governors of the three provinces concerned, Huipei, Hunan and Kwangtung, but even the Ministry of Posts and Communications, hitherto the supreme authority in railway questions, is placed in a secondary position to the Grand Secretary, and a complete punishment is held over which any official or member of the government of the three provinces who shall attempt to benefit himself at the expense of the railway, or shall incite the ignorant populace against the enterprise. With all respect for the abilities of H.E. Chang Chih-tung, it may be doubted whether he combines all the financial and organizing genius requisite for a task of such magnitude. But at least his ideas on the subject of railway management, which prescribe Chinese ownership and centralization of control are clear-cut, and he has had no hesitation in making them known at every convenient opportunity.

Moreover the importance of the present decree lies not so much in its choice of H.E. Chang Chih-tung rather than any other suitable Minister, as in the fact that it represents the first serious bid for authority by the Government over the provinces. It is the paradox of the Chinese system of administration, within which responsibilities devolve step by step to a perfect sequence from the lowest peasant up to the throne, that the tradition of the country is opposed to anything resembling centralization of authority. Yet this principle, if it is hardly too much to say, is the keynote of successful railway management, especially in the Canton-Hankow Railway, which is designed to be a part of a grand trunk reaching from the South of China by an ultimate extension of the Peking-Kalgan railway to the remote regions of Kansu, Hsinching and Ili. More than once has Peking endeavored to assert its supremacy over the provinces in railway matters, but hitherto with conspicuous poor success. A notable example of such failure was supplied by the recent Chekiang loan, when the provincials asserted their right to build the railway independently of the Ministry of Communications in the face of the stipulation that control should be vested in the Central Government. In its present move with regard to the Canton-Hankow line the Government would appear to have better hopes of gaining its point, in that persons delegated to one man, or should be more efficiently wielded than by a board or a Ministry. It remains for Grand Secretary Chang Chih-tung to prove to the Southerners that centralization of control does not merely imply the diversion of illicit commissions from local to imperial pockets, but purity of administration and uniform efficiency. Should he succeed in this duty, he will have taught the nation a valuable lesson in the art of progress for other undertakings—beside railways.—*N. C. D. News*.

## REFUSING TO ACCEPT HIRE.

ANOTHER CASE AT THE POLICE COURT.

The fact that exemplary fines have been imposed of late on obstreperous Chinese who refuse to accept a fare whenever and wherever they have reason to think they will not be able to obtain double or treble the legal fare has by no means diminished the class of people who confound their attentions chiefly to inebriated sailors and who run away at the sight of a sober fare. Another instance of this extremely annoying custom was brought to the notice of Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court, on the 7th inst., when Lieut. Charles Mullins, of the Mahatma Light Infantry, charged a boatwoman with refusing to accept a fare when offered one on the 26th October last. Bukut Singh, an Indian constable, said that at about 12.45 midnight on the 26th October, the complainant asked him to hire a boat for him, near the Kowloon Ferry Wharf, as the latter wished to proceed to Hongkong. Witness called the defendant's boat, but she refused to accept the hire and would not give her number when asked for it. The complainant then proceeded to another boat and had her number taken (1,000). A fine of \$3 was imposed.

## STRAITS MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

SOME TREACHANT CRITICISMS.

It was rather unfortunate that Mr. T. S. Baker had to speak at the Legislative Council meeting on Wednesday before he had enjoyed an opportunity of reading the paper laid out that day with the text of recent correspondence on the subject of the Military Contribution. Contributor, writes the *Straits Times* of 30th ult. At the close of his speech Mr. Baker suggested that the Secretary of State at Home should be asked to sanction a revision and considerable modification in the terms of the Military Contribution, but he will find that this has been done. Indeed, the despatch in which the Governor presents the case for the Colony is one of the most valuable and important documents prepared during the history of Singapore. It reviews the financial position of the Colony, past, present and future, and shows quite clearly that the strain will become intolerable if an attempt is made to go ahead with various necessary public works, and simultaneously to bear the full military charges which the Imperial Government has imposed. It is, as His Excellency has said, "an arrangement which penalizes humanity and progress." No matter what the purpose may be for which revenue is raised, the fact remains that the Military Contribution is a heavy burden, and only 80 per cent is available for the object in view. If the Colony is backward and negligent in the matter of public improvements, the War Department gets less and has no right to complain. If, on the other hand, there is a spirit of courageous enterprise in the administration, and the people are being taxed heavily to cover the cost of loans, the War Department cannot but be forced to concede that the Military Contribution is a heavy burden, and only 80 per cent is available for the object in view. If the Colony is backward and negligent in the matter of public improvements, the War Department gets less and has no right to complain. If, on the other hand, there is a spirit of courageous enterprise in the administration, and the people are being taxed heavily to cover the cost of loans, the War Department cannot but be forced to concede that the Military Contribution is a heavy burden, and only 80 per cent is available for the object in view.

Well, we can only express a hope that everyone concerned will doggedly persevere in the effort to obtain simple justice. From the reply sent to the Governor's letter it would appear that justice is to be denied because "the arguments advanced by the Governor of the Straits Settlements strike at the root of the principle on which all Military Contributions are paid by the Eastern Colonies are at present accepted, and these arguments cannot be admitted without giving up the whole system of assessment, both in the Straits Settlements and elsewhere." The question, in fact, is not to be decided on its merits—action is declined because it might disturb the smooth serenity of a department, which has ceased to be run on sympathetic lines since the only great Colonial Minister Great Britain has had for fifty years retired from ministerial office. We would point out, however, that these Settlements raise no objection whatever to paying a fair contribution towards the cost of defence. If that contribution should be £100,000 or £200,000 we shall pay it ungrudgingly, when convinced that it is a sum fairly proportioned to what other Crown Colonies are paying for an equality of service. Five years ago the amount handed over to the Imperial Treasury was £127,598. Last year it had bounded up to £217,101. We are not better defended now than then, rather less so if anything, and are not as prosperous now as we were then. The rise in revenue which has almost doubled the amount of the contribution does not represent expansion of resources but additional obligations. Loans have been raised for a variety of urgent public works, and we owe nothing to the Imperial Government for help to obtain the money on easy terms. And because of these works, and because of nothing else, funds are poured into the military chest in a manner which is so overwhelmingly provocative of war. We are persuaded that the Legislative Council, as the only body possessing a definite representative status, should not lose sight of this matter. The Governor has done all that any man can reasonably be asked to do, but the Council should specifically propose that in place of the present 20 per cent there should be a fixed payment of, let us say, £150,000 a year, which on the last payment basis would save the Colony £60,000 at once, and in all probability a good deal more in the future. Sufficient for the day, we think thereof, and we are not going to assume that the Imperial Government intends to ruin Singapore by some Quixotic commands on the subject of opium dealing. Quite apart from that, the financial outlook is ominous enough to justify unlimited pertinacity in pressing for further consideration of our claims. When the matter was dealt with in 1894 there was a minimum of revenue because the Government had not then become what it is now—the pivot of all great enterprises, or common contractor for the whole community. Only by constant protest against the injustice of the present system can we hope to get it remedied.

## MORPHIA IN CHINA.

THE PROHIBITION OF IMPORT.

London, Oct. 1. The *Times* Peking correspondent wires:—China has officially informed the Foreign Legations that all the Powers have given their assent to the prohibition of the importation of morphia, except for medicinal purposes, and that the prohibition will be enforced from January 1st. As will be remembered, England agreed to the prohibition on these terms in Article XI of the Mackay Treaty of 1905. America made an identical stipulation in Article XVI of the treaty of 1903. All the other Powers have since agreed, and last of all Japan, whose acquiescence was announced in Peking yesterday. The International Opium Commission, which is meeting at Shanghai in January, will be given valuable assistance by the Maritime Customs, whose various Commissioners and inland postal officials have been instructed to collect all available data about the cultivation of the poppy and the consumption of opium and morphia, and to transmit their reports to the statistical secretary who will be attached to the Commission.

## CHRISTMAS ISLAND.

PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT INTERVIEW WITH DR. C. W. ANDREWS, F.R.S.

In the process of development of those islands and places which go to form the Straits Settlements there is not, as a general principle, any ordered sequence of events; at any rate no regular "landmarks of history" easily observable by the public at large. It is only at rare intervals that the public learns that any alteration, change, or improvement has taken place. Oftentimes the public—and this is one of the failings of the aforenamed public—does not trouble to interest itself in such matters. Yet the making of history goes on apace, in spite of popular indifference.

So it is that many worthy people of the Colony, as well as many thousands of their fellow countrymen at Home, know little, and have little wish to care more, about the development of such a place, for instance, as Christmas Island. Yet Christmas Island is one of the most valuable acquisitions of the Crown here.

SOME COMPARISONS. A recent event of a tragic kind chanced to bring Christmas Island under public ken for a time; and coincident therewith are a mass of data of a scientific as well as a merely general kind, relating to the state and condition of this English possession at the present time. Herein, also, are comparisons, as to the position Christmas Island occupies as a part of the Straits Settlements to-day, with what it occupied some nine or ten years ago.

For this information there is much indebtedness to Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S., of the Natural History Museum (British Museum), London.

Dr. Andrews, who occupies a high place in the history of science to-day, has devoted much of his time to a study of those forms of animal life which are of interest and importance where the occupation of, and development by, white people, of strange lands, has taken place. During 1897-8 Dr. Andrews spent a period of about twelve months in Christmas Island, and the results of his observations have been embodied in certain valuable works of reference.

## SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATION.

No less of interest to the scientific world, than to Dr. Andrews himself, is the second visit he has paid after a ten years' interval, to the Island. Changes and developments of a distinct kind have taken place. Dr. Andrews, to Christmas Island, said Dr. Andrews, to the interviewer, "to try and see what difference had taken place as a consequence of the occupation by men of the island generally, and the introduction into the place of new forms of plant life."

"And what was the most distinctive change you noticed?"

"The disappearance of the native rats," replied the scientist. "When I was there the island was swarmed with the Mus nativitatis and the Mus macleari; but now these species appear to be entirely eliminated. They have been replaced, to some extent, by the Norway common brown rat, no doubt taken down there by ships calling for phosphate. The probability is that the Norway rat introduced some kind of epidemic disease which killed the native rats off. This sort of thing sometimes happens with human beings."

## ROBBERS CRAB.

"Are the robber crabs numerous?" asked the interviewer, bearing in mind the records of extraordinary depredations by these curious animals.

"The *Birgus* native," replied Dr. Andrews, "is as much in evidence as he was at the time of my previous stay in the island. At that time he had a penchant for stealing one's boots and all manner of articles that seemed to his peculiar intellect—apprehending he had one—to be of value. You will find in Dr. Ridley's record of an expedition to Christmas Island, some years ago, that the *Birgus* native even ran away with a bottle of quinine, and carefully extracted the cork. May be, he did not get the quinine—but he might have had a nip from somebody as to how to ward off malaria."

"Land crabs are very numerous on the island, as also are pigeons," said the explorer.

Among matters of "material" as well as of scientific importance, Dr. Andrews mentioned that since his last visit successful experiments had been made in the introduction of edible plants and fruit trees. Limes were now numerous, and there were many tropical fruit trees familiar to those who lived in Singapore, as well as such luxuries as pineapples, guavas, and the like. A sweet potato had also been introduced and was being well developed.

## A NEW MAP.

Among other matters not directly connected with scientific exploration, Dr. Andrews mentioned that a new and more complete survey of the island had been made, under the direction of Sir John Murray, K.O.B., F.R.S. &c., and that there had been a great development in the "civilisation" of the place, thanks to the successful operations of the Phosphate Company. Good roads had been made, and in the process of exploration many fresh water streams had been found. About a thousand coolies were now employed in loading the phosphate on to calling vessels and Flying Fish Cove daily presents a busy scene.

The European occupants of the island now numbered between 25 and 30.

And they had good cricket and tennis courts!—*Singapore Free Press*.

## A ROADSIDE QUARELL.

CHINESE WOMAN CHARGES A LUKONG FOR ASSAULT.

An instance of the Chinese Lukong's tendency to occasionally overstep the bounds of duty was made manifest at the Police Court on the 7th inst., when a Chinese woman named Yee See Mai proceeded against P.C. 195 for assault.

Mrs. Yee stated that she resided at 136, Queen's Road East. She had had some trouble with her husband, who is engaged as a carpenter in a dockyard, during which he told him if he was not going to support her, he would have to look after his two children at least. She snatched away from his hands the bowl of soup which he was about to drink in order to give it to the children. She subsequently proceeded to the dockyard to ask him for some money. He gave her a very warm reception for her dogged attentions to him, and started to belabour her. The defendant then slipped in and made her the target of his marauding blows. She told him she had no right to interfere in the affairs of husband and wife, whereupon he drew his truncheon and dealt her two blows on the back.

Defendant said that the plaintiff and her husband had enacted a scene on the roadside, in consequence of which, a great crowd had collected. He dispersed the assembly and asked the pugilistic pair the reason of the fight. The husband's reply was that his wife was detaining him from his work for some money. The woman got annoyed because she thought he was the cause of her husband leaving her. His worship, after being satisfied of 136, Queen's Road East, discharged him. The defendant was bound over in the sum of \$100 and to keep the peace for six months.



## King's Birthday.

## LOCAL CELEBRATIONS.

## THE MILITARY REVIEW.

To-day being the anniversary of the birth of His Majesty King Edward VII., the usual military and civil celebrations were held in the Colony.

The review of the troops by H. E. the Governor took place under the most auspicious circumstances at Happy Valley. Early in the morning the sky was leaden, but shortly afterwards cleared. Long before the Governor's arrival, the enclosure was filled with Hongkong's elite and Chinese by hundreds took possession of every point of vantage, both on the upper and lower levels. There was no rain to mar the proceedings and the absence of the sun's burning rays was a happy change of late for both troops and spectators alike.

The troops, which must have totalled considerably over two thousand, took their different respective positions in the following order, facing the Grand Stand. The front line consisted of the Royal Garrison Artillery, the Royal Engineers, the 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment and the Hongkong Volunteer Corps. The rear portion was taken up by the 13th Rajputs and the Mahratta Light Infantry. The guns of the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion were placed on the right flank while the massed bands took their position in the centre at the rear.

Shortly before ten, the arrival of H. E. the Governor, who took the salute, was announced, and was greeted by a Royal Salute. His Excellency, accompanied by his staff, then inspected the troops. This was followed by the firing of the *feu-de-jouie* after the customary seven gun salutes, the Band striking up a few bars of the National Anthem at the conclusion of each. The Governor then called for three cheers for H. M. the King, and was answered to by shouts from hundreds of lusty throats which spontaneously travelled down the lines. The next part next took place to the strains of the music, each regiment's respective march being played as it neared the flag-staff. This over, the command was given to advance in review order, which was followed by a Royal Salute. The men were then dismissed, each regiment marching back to their respective barracks.

A special feature of the review was the participation in it of our civilian soldiers. The muster of the rank and file was about 100 strong, and the precision of their movements speaks well for the men.

At noon, the warships in harbour manned their decks and the usual salute of 21 guns was fired. All the warships in harbour, including H.M.S. *King Alfred*, *Kent*, *Bedford*, *Monmouth*, *Albatross*, *Tamar*, *Alacrity*, *Clio*, and *Admiral*, as well as the *Albatross* and other destroyers were dressed for the occasion. The Portuguese gunboat *Rio Lima*, lying off the Hongkong Club, proceeded over from Macao, especially to take part in the day's celebrations in Hongkong; while the French Government is represented in port to-day by the magnificent cruiser *Alger* which also displayed a profusion of bunting. Among the merchantmen in harbour the two French mail steamers were conspicuous in their festive garb in honour of a friendly Sovereign. Needless to say all the British mercantile vessels, including the river steamers, and also the sailing ships, were also dressed.

At 1.30 p.m. the Government House flies the Royal Standard from the flagpole instead of the Union Jack. The different business houses were closed to business in honour of the occasion and prominently displayed the Union Jack. The Rising Sun was also very much in evidence as a mark of the existing Anglo-Japanese Alliance from the verandah of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the leading business houses.

In the course of the day, a large number of residents—British and foreign—besides our Chinese fellow-citizens paid visits to Government House, where in the afternoon, Sir Frederick Lugard, the King's representative in this Colony, holds a State hall to which the community and naval and military officials, to the number of over a thousand, have been invited. Preparations for illuminating the pretty grounds of the gubernatorial residence are in progress.

## LAST NIGHT'S FESTIVITIES.

## MAGNIFICENT HARBOUR DISPLAY.

The British Fleet in port, comprising the flagships *King Alfred*, *H.M.S. Colford*, *Monmouth*, *Kent*, *Bedford*, *Monmouth*, *Albatross*, *Tamar*, *Alacrity*, *Clio*, and *Admiral*, as well as the *Albatross* and other destroyers were dressed for the occasion. The Portuguese gunboat *Rio Lima*, lying off the Hongkong Club, proceeded over from Macao, especially to take part in the day's celebrations in Hongkong; while the French Government is represented in port to-day by the magnificent cruiser *Alger* which also displayed a profusion of bunting. Among the merchantmen in harbour the two French mail steamers were conspicuous in their festive garb in honour of a friendly Sovereign. Needless to say all the British mercantile vessels, including the river steamers, and also the sailing ships, were also dressed.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Following traditional custom the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, gave an official dinner at Government House to the civil and ecclesiastical functionaries and the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. Those present at the dinner were:—H. E. Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., Officer Commanding the Forces, Right Rev. D. Foxon, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hongkong, His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, The Hon. Mr. H. May, The Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, The Hon. Mr. W. Chalmers, C.M.G., The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, The Hon. Mr. H. J. Gompertz, Paines Judge, The Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, The Hon. Mr. F. J. Bodeley, The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., The Hon. Mr. Wei Yau, C.M.G., The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., The Hon. Mr. W. Gresson, The Hon. Mr. H. W. Slade, Mr. C. Clement, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. J. R. Wood, Com. Basil Taylor, N. Archdeacon Banister, and Capt. Heathcote, A. D. C.

## THE BALL.

The Ball at Government House last night was, without a doubt, one of the most brilliant and successful gatherings of its kind yet held under the distinguished auspices of our Governor in the Colony. The fact of the presence of the

British Fleet in port together with the French cruisers *Alger* and the Portuguese gunboat *Rio Lima* lent additional colour to the gathering by the pleasing blending of the numerous naval uniforms with those of the military officers and the sombre conventional garb of the civilian guests. The ladies' toilettes were as numerous as they were charming in effect. Within a few minutes of the appointed hour for the commencement of the function the day's festivities two continuous streams of chairs poured into the semi-circular portico of the Governor's residence from east and west. When it was stated that over a thousand invitations had been issued and accepted an idea can be formed of the enormous gathering of guests drawn from the British, Chinese and foreign sections of the community. The circular lawn in front of the main portico was illuminated by strings of coloured Japanese lanterns which showed all the more brilliantly against the deep background formed by the thick foliage overhead and the shrub fringing the gravel pathway. Once inside the hospitable roof of Government House the splendid decorations of the carpeted hall leading to the ball-room attracted notice by the exquisite setting of pretty electric bulbs in the evolution of palms and maiden-hair ferns which combined to give the verdant-tinted feature of the hall so pleasing in its effect. On the northern slope of the ground the usual flag-bedecked marquee and shed were provided, while the buffet was patronised at intervals between the dances. The supper room was on the ground floor and was set off with the orthodox embellishments associated with it on similar occasions. Dancing was kept up with much enthusiasm till late in the evening, the music being supplied by the excellent Band of the 3rd Middlesex Regiment. Those forming the Governor's set in the State lancers were:—Sir Frederick Lugard and Mrs. Lyon; Major-General Broadwood and Mrs. Chatham; Sir Francis Pigott and Mrs. Gompertz; Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir H. H. May and Mrs. H. A. Slade; Hon. Mr. W. Chalmers and Mrs. Tait; Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies and Mrs. M. J. Bowley; Commodore Lyon and Mrs. H. E. Pollock.

## CELEBRATIONS AT CANTON.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Canton, 8th November, 1908.

The small British community in Canton will celebrate the King's Birthday in the usual loyal manner this year. Mr. H. H. Fox, H. B. M. Acting Consul-General, and his nationals have issued the same cordial invitation to all foreign residents at Canton to attend the festivities at the Consulate of the Shamsham as in former years. With the popularity which Consul-General Fox enjoys in the Settlement there is no question but that the best traditions of the British race for hospitality will be maintained on the present occasion, as before. From the programme of festivities which had been got up a fine day's sport and entertainment is anticipated with interest and pleasure. In the afternoon there will be sports at the Recreation Ground, commencing at 2.30 p.m., a concert and cinematograph film, the programme for the evening. By kind permission of Major Evans and officers of the Band of the 13th Rajputs will play selections during the afternoon and evening.

Appended is the programme of sports—

## OFFICIALS.

Judges—H. H. Fox and W. W. G. Ross.

Starters—T. E. Griffith and C. G. Walcott, K.M.

Stewards—J. I. M. Drummond, H. Porter, John White, R.N., H. R. Tickell, R.N., W. G. Squanders, A. G. Wallis, J. J. Thompson, W. R. Robertson, G. S. Thorne, and O. Eager.

1.—(1.30 p.m.) RELAY RACE. For sailors only. One team only of 3 men from each ship. Each man once round the ground. Prizes to winning team.

2.—1.45 p.m. SACK RACE. Open. 60 yards. Two prizes. No rolling allowed.

3.—(3.00 p.m.) TUG-OF-WAR. 1st heats. Best of 3 pulls.

4.—(3.15 p.m.) PILLOW-FIGHTING. For sailors only. One prize.

5.—(3.30 p.m.) LADIES' HAT TRIMMING COMPETITION AND NOMINATION RACE. Each lady to trim a hat, and the man nominated by her must wear it in a race. Prizes to 1st and 2nd nominators, provided the hats are adjudged well trimmed.

6.—(3.45 p.m.) QUICK-CHANGE RACE. For sailors only. Competitors to race in white clothes, with no boots. These, and their blue clothes, which they sort out, and put on over their white clothes. They then race in 2 prizes.

7.—(4.00 p.m.) CHILDREN'S RACES. (1) Girls. (2) Boys. 50 yards. Handicap for size. 2 prizes for each race.

8.—(4.10 p.m.) TUG-OF-WAR. 2nd heats. Best of 3 pulls.

9.—(4.25 p.m.) ANIMAL RACE. Handicap. 75 yards. Two prizes. Dogs and ponies barred.

10.—(4.40 p.m.) PILLOW-FIGHTING. Residents and visitors only. One prize.

11.—(4.55 p.m.) TUG-OF-WAR. Semi-Finals. Best of 3 pulls.

12.—(5.10 p.m.) MOP TOURNAMENT. For sailors only. Single combat. Partners to be drawn for on ground. Prizes to winning pair.

13.—(5.20 p.m.) EGG AND SPOON RACE. 40 Yards. Ladies only. Two prizes.

14.—(5.30 p.m.) TUG-OF-WAR. Final. Teams of eight. Ordinary leather-soled boots, without bars, nails, &c., to be worn. Prizes to winning team.

15.—(5.45 p.m.) Presentation of Prizes by Mrs. Fox.

Post-entries for all events, except the Ladies' nomination, and the Animal Race will be accepted. These must be made to either of the starters.

VERY few of his friends know what Wu Wong is by profession. Those who think they know him intimately allege that he is a cook, while one or two others assert that his doings are a mystery. Be that as it may, Wu appeared in the Police Court, to-day (9th inst.), charged with damaging property to the extent of \$5.50, Queen's Road West, yesterday, and assaulting a woman, by name Chan Si Kiu. It would appear that Wu and a few friends started out last night for dinner at the house mentioned above. During the meal Wu got into a quarrel with his friends' advice, proceeded to break up all the crockery at sight, and, incidentally, punched Miss Chan on the face when she tried to stop his wild doings. The result was that a policeman was called in and Wu was given in charge. When he was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, he was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour (without the option) and to pay compensation for the damage done in the house.

## REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.

## MESSRS. POWELL AND COMPANY'S PETITION.

In the Supreme Court, last Tuesday, Mr. J. E. Pollock, K.C., with whom was Mr. M. J. Slade, appeared before the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) for permission to reduce the capital of Messrs. William Powell and Company, Ltd., from \$150,000 to \$100,000.

It was stated in the petition that the original capital was \$150,000, divided into 150,000 shares of \$10 each, and by special resolution duly passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company held on the 18th May, 1905, and duly confirmed at a subsequent general meeting held on the 6th June, 1905, the capital was reduced to \$100,000 by the cancellation of 50,000 shares of \$10 each. By special resolution of 25th September, 1905, a resolution was put forward to reduce the capital from \$100,000 to \$75,000 by reducing the par value of the shares from \$10 to \$7.50. The reason for this was that \$15,000 out of the capital had been lost by reason of the depreciation of stocks and was unrepresented by available assets. The reduction of capital did not involve either the diminution of any liability in respect of the capital, or the re-payment to any shareholder of any paid-up capital.

The Chief Justice remarked, after Mr. Pollock had concluded, that the fact that Messrs. Powell and Company had unprofitably trading did not mean that there should be a reduction of capital.

Mr. Pollock said that although the company had not paid a dividend lately it had done so in the past, and that it was now known from the profits of the company that it was now in a position to pay a dividend of \$5,000 due to the depreciation of stocks.

The Chief Justice—Why \$5,000 and not \$50,000?

Mr. Pollock—That was the amount by which the proceeds of the stocks failed to come up to the capital.

Mr. Hinde, the chairman of directors of the petitioning firm, who was called to the Court to answer certain questions, was asked by the Chief Justice to say approximately whether the amount of old stocks in which he invested the original capital were still in his hands.

The reply was in the affirmative.

The next question was whether there were many Chinese shareholders in the firm. "Very few," was the answer.

The Court granted the application at the same time instructing Mr. Pollock to have the matter advertised in one Chinese newspaper, one and in two European papers—a morning and an evening.

## ERRECTION OF CUBICLES.

## TWO APPLICATIONS.

The following application for a modification of Section 38 (3) of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903-1908, in respect of two cubicles on the second floor of No. 37, Ko Shing Street, was considered by members of the Sanitary Board at their fortnightly sitting last Tuesday afternoon—

18, Bonham Strand West.

30th October, 1908.

Sir,—I most respectfully request you will be good enough to grant me permission to erect two cubicles on the 2nd floor of premises No. 37, Ko Shing Street, which measure as follows, viz.:—11' 7" x 9' 11" x 7' with skylight 4' 3" x 4' 4" and 12' 2" x 9' 11" x 7' with skylight 3' 4" x 2' 8".

Trusting that you will kindly me this favour, I am, etc.

To the Sanitary Board,

Hongkong.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper minuted—Grant.

The following application for permission to erect cubicles at No. 10, Wa Lo Fong West was considered at the Sanitary Board meeting this afternoon—

No. 64, Queen's Road Central.

18th October, 1908.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter S.D.O. No. 1554/08 and dated 12.10.08, in which you state that, since the decision by the officers of your Department was made, I have made certain alterations and improvements to this house (the house now faces Shing-Wong Street)—I respectfully beg to request that a re-inspection may be made and permission granted for more cubicles.

Trusting your favourable consideration, I have, etc.

A. P. SAMMY.

The Secretary,

Sanitary Board.

## THE SPITTING NOISANCE.

## NINE LAWS FOR RE-CONSIDERATION.

It may be remembered that, at the meeting of the Sanitary Board held on the 31st March last, it was decided to let this matter stand over for the meeting of the 14th inst., when the General was asked to draw up a form of notice in Chinese forbidding spitting. Last Tuesday, at the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board, the bye-laws were brought up for re-consideration.

Mr. Henry Humphreys, minuted—There would be very few prosecutions. The fact of the offence being punishable would alone stop the nuisance to a great extent in public buildings, or semi-public buildings. Certainly, notices should be put up and spitting provided for by Mr. Lau Chi Pak.

Mr. Lau Chi Pak—Spitting notices were put up in my office and spitting provided, I have had no occasion to complain. If the same step was taken everywhere, there would be no necessity for these bye-laws.

The Hon. Registrar-General—How many prosecutions will there be daily? Several hundred, I imagine. The extra work thrown on the Police and Courts will be considerable.

Has this been—efficiently considered? In spite of notices the emigrants (especially to Hongkong and ignorant of the law) offend daily in this office. A constable should be stationed here. He will get plenty of cases.

The Director of Public Works—The minutes in S. B. O. 10604/07 require revision. They are almost unintelligible in places.

Sir Haviland De Saumarez (the family prefer the capital letter for the De), who is now hoped to be on the road to recovery after a severe operation, is a son of the Rev. Haviland De Saumarez, and a member of a famous Guernsey family, which has fought on sea and on shore for many generations. The traditions of the family would appear to be in safe keeping at present, for Sir Haviland's brothers have a delightful knack of being present when things are to be struck. One of them, Cecil De Saumarez, Captain of a Mountain Battery of R.G.A. in India, won the D.S.O. in South Africa, besides being mentioned in despatches, and has lately added to his laurels a brevet-majority, was in the affair with the Zulus. Another brother, a Commander in the Navy, saw service under Sir Harry Rawlin in the Bala expedition.

## PIECE-GOODS FIRM GUTTED.

## ENORMOUS DAMAGE DONE.

Shortly after two o'clock last Tuesday morning the Tai Lun piece-goods firm at 60, Bonham Strand was destroyed by fire, the origin of which is yet unknown. The outbreak was discovered by a lady who noticed smoke issuing from the second floor window. By the time the fire-brigade, in charge of Chief Inspector Baker, reached the scene, the whole building was enveloped in flame. Through sheer hard work, coupled with good luck, the firemen managed to save the adjoining houses, but the piece-goods shop was more or less gutted. No. 60, Bonham Strand is a three-story building and occupied by a merchant named An Pak Kwai. The ground floor was used for the shop, and the two upper floors as *foke* quarters and storage rooms. The fire is supposed to have started in the ground floor and in quick time ate its way to the top of the building. The damage done is not known, but is supposed to be enormous. The premises were insured for \$18,000 in different firms.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSE AT SAM-SHUI-PO.

## A CONTRACTOR'S APPLICATION.

The following application from a contractor for permission to establish a slaughter-house at Sam-shui-po was laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon—

1.—There have been 40 heads of swine less every day for slaughtering since the slaughter-house was removed to Ma-tau-kot, and this on account of some of the pork still-holders sending their swine to Sam-shui-po for slaughtering so as to avoid paying slaughtering fees.

2.—He requests that he may be allowed to open a slaughter-house at Sam-shui-po; if his request is refused, it is very hard for him to start the contract even for half the amount of what he has already offered to the Government; so he dares not to start the contract and he is now willing to let his \$250, which he has deposited, be forfeited.

3.—The present contractor has already lost \$2,500.

4.—The swine which they slaughtered at Sam-shui-po every day are for Yau-mai-shi, Mong-koi, Tai-ko-shi, and Hongkong. If the Government refuse to open a slaughter-house at Sam-shui-po, there will be probably in future no swine for the slaughter-house to slaughter at all.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt minuted—The contractor should certainly be protected.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper—What is the departmental order referred to? I think the contractor should be protected.

The Director of Public Works—A road is being completed now which materially reduces the distance between the slaughter-house and Sam-shui-po district. Other roads will follow, which will improve communications. The distance will be considerably less than from the Kennedy Town slaughter-house to Wan-chai Market.

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## THE SHANGHAI RACES.

## INAUSPICIOUS OPENING DAY.

We take the following report of the Shanghai race from the local *Times* of the 11th inst.—With a leaden sky overhead, rain-soaked ground beneath, and a steady drizzle, the 1908 Autumn Race meeting opened yesterday morning. Short of torrential rain falling a more inauspicious opening could hardly be imagined, and, in consequence, the meeting was robbed of much of its brilliancy. In fact we might say at the outset there was no brilliant whatever. Everything was a dull somber hue, the ladies who were present, and they were not over many, wore most of them garbed in quiet colours, or wore rain coats or cloaks over their gowns—the silks of the jockeys shimmered not in the absence of the sun, and were soon mud-bespattered, and flags, which were hoisted from the masts surrounding the various buildings round the ground, all hang limply down, sodden with the rain. The course was in a very heavy condition, being very sloppy in places, and it cut up badly after the first few events. Indeed, so soft was the track that the ponies sank almost hoof-deep with every stride and throw the mud up behind them and on the following horses and riders, covering them head to foot almost. Fast times were thus out of the question and as a result of the conditions which reigned the fancied ponies did not do as expected. In addition the races themselves were spoiled by a good deal of their interest by reason of the difficulty which the spectators had in distinguishing the colours and so following the races intelligently. When the ponies were at the back of the course all the colours seemed blended together, either in a common mass and it was only occasionally that a particularly bright jacket showed up at all prominently. There were intervals during the day when this was not very pronounced, but on the whole dullness predominated. The attendance was not as large as might have been expected, particularly in the forenoon, but after the afternoon the attendance increased until there was a fairly large crowd present.

The first race was rather a set-back to the punters, as the unexpected win of Heatfield, who got away and was always with the leaders, was something of a surprise, but the fortunate ones who invested their money on "Snippet" were well repaid for the outlay. The event was a good betting one, as Heatfield and Peiho shared favouritism, with Defence and Temperance next in order of support. At one stage, after the field wheeled into the straight, Peiho looked dangerous, but the run home saw the Mr. Henry Morris rose ticket forging ahead to win by a good length and a half. The favourites in the Criterion Stakes, in which eight ponies started—all did well, but Gemini, in the capable hands of Mr. Moller, rumped home in front of Morik. Gemini was not at all prominent in the early stages of the race; in fact, it was not until the "Widow's Monument" was reached that the race was seen to be riding down those in front—he was then about sixth—and making up ground fast on the outside. He had to run right through the field, but one hundred yards from home he had the race well in hand and Moller finished "hands down." It was a fine finish on the part of Gemini, Mr. Copenhaven's Shock carried off the Maiden Stakes to almost universal surprise. The popular fancies, as indicated by the pari-mutuel betting, were Heatfield and Peiho, but these six were well supported, with Defence and Temperance next in order of support. At one stage, after the field wheeled into the straight, Peiho looked dangerous, but the run home saw the Mr. Henry Morris rose ticket forging ahead to win by a good length and a half. The favourites in the Criterion Stakes, in which eight ponies started—all did well, but Gemini, in the capable hands of Mr. Moller, rumped home in front of Morik. Gemini was not at all prominent in the early stages of the race; in fact, it was not until the "Widow's Monument" was reached that the race was seen to be riding down those in front—he was then about sixth—and making up ground fast on the outside. He had to run right through the field, but one hundred yards from home he had the race well in hand and Moller finished "hands down." It was a fine finish on the part of Gemini, Mr. Copenhaven's Shock carried off the Maiden Stakes to almost universal surprise. The popular fancies, as indicated by the pari-mutuel betting, were Heatfield and Peiho, but these six were well supported, with Defence and Temperance next in order of support. At one stage, after the field wheeled into the straight, Peiho looked dangerous, but the run home saw the Mr. Henry Morris rose ticket forging ahead to win by a good length and a half. The favourites in the Criterion Stakes, in which eight ponies started—all did well, but Gemini, in the capable hands of Mr. Moller, rumped home in front of Morik. Gemini was not at all prominent in the early stages of the race; in fact, it was not until the "Widow's Monument" was reached that the race was seen to be riding down those in front—he was then about sixth—and making up ground fast on the outside. He had to run right through the field, but one hundred yards from home he had the race well in hand and Moller finished "hands down." It was a fine finish on the part of Gemini, Mr. Copenhaven's Shock carried off the Maiden Stakes to almost universal surprise. The popular fancies, as indicated by the pari-mutuel betting, were Heatfield and Peiho, but these six were well supported, with Defence and Temperance next in order of support. At one stage, after the field wheeled into the straight, Peiho looked dangerous, but the run home saw the Mr. Henry Morris rose ticket forging ahead to win by a good length and a half. The favourites in the Criterion Stakes, in which eight ponies started—all did well, but Gemini, in the capable hands of Mr. Moller, rumped home in front of Morik. Gemini was not at all prominent in the early stages of the race; in fact, it was not until the "Widow's Monument" was reached that the race was seen to be riding down those in front—he was then about sixth—and making up ground fast on the outside. He had to run right through the field, but one hundred yards from home he had the race well in hand and Moller finished "hands



## CLAIM FOR MONEY REMITTED.

## CASE DISMISSED.

In the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, last Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Justice Campbell, the Police Judge, presiding, Tang Kwong Tsui, of 282, Queen's Road Central, sued Tang Kien Lung, partner of the Kwong Wah Lung shop, and the Kwong Wah Lung shop to recover the sum of \$55.20, being \$520 received by the defendants for the use of the plaintiff and \$31.20 interest thereon for nine months at 8 per cent. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Jackson represented the defendants.

The facts of the case, as briefly outlined by Mr. Kong Sing, were that on the 25th November, 1907, the defendants received a letter containing \$520 from plaintiff's father, who resides at California, with instructions to pay the same to his son (plaintiff in the case). Some time elapsed before plaintiff had any knowledge of the money sent to the defendant firm on his behalf. Finally, plaintiff wrote a letter to his father, Counsel wrote a letter of demand to the defendants, who wrote back that the money had already been paid to the person for whom it was intended.

The plaintiff, called by Mr. Kong Sing, spoke to having received a letter from his father at California. He proceeded to the defendant firm's shop with his mother to demand the money, when he was told there was none for him. He wrote to his father saying he did not receive the money and the latter wrote a second letter. Witness did not receive any money from the defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jackson, plaintiff caused a consternation by saying he was twenty-one years of age, when everyone present could not fail to see that he was hardly out of his teens. Yau Fook, who was referred to as "Uncle" in the letter, was no relative of his, but it was his habit to address him by the avuncular term.

His Lordship said that there was no proof that the money had been sent to plaintiff. Mr. Otto Kong Sing replied that he would apply for a second plaintiff (Yau Fook) to be added.

Mr. Jackson objected. He submitted that his friend could not join plaintiff with another man who had no connection with the case. On the other hand, the other side was at perfect liberty to take out a fresh writ, and bring out a different action altogether.

The case was dismissed with costs.

## SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.

## DEPRESSION IN THE INDUSTRY.

In common with the dullness prevailing in the carrying trade all over the world, the shipbuilding industry in all countries seems to be in a similar state of inactivity, remarks the *Yokohama Specie Bank*. Shipbuilders are suffering from a paucity of orders, which is reflected in the dismissal of engineers and workmen and in such circumstances, it is feared that when the work on which they are engaged is finished they will find themselves in a serious plight. With regard to the smaller builders, many of them are in an unenviable position already. These people invested a large amount of money in the extension of works in anticipation of a great boom in the industry. Some of them, however, have gone to the wall in consequence of the prevailing economic situation and the dullness of the market.

Shipbuilding must not be regarded in the light of an ordinary industry, continues the *Yokohama Specie Bank*, for not only does it require a large initial capital, but it is an indispensable resource on which the country can fall back in case of emergency. For this reason it is right for the country to afford some sort of assistance to shipbuilders at a time of difficulty like at present. "As one means to this end it is advisable that the Government should entrust the repairs of warships to private builders as far as possible. To England a similar measure is said to be in contemplation to relieve the distress of the unemployed."

Regarding the future of the industry there is no occasion for pessimistic forebodings. There can be no doubt that the present condition of the carrying trade will have the effect of removing the surplus tonnage from the field and accelerating a revival in the freight market. The total tonnage of ships under construction in England at the end of June last was 800,000, showing a decrease of 450,000 tons as compared with the corresponding period of 1907. The total tonnage of ships built in the world during the last three years was 2,300,000 to 2,400,000 tons annually, but the figure for this year is estimated to fall short of 2,000,000 tons. The falling-off in tonnage of new ships, together with the revival in the economic situation which has already begun to manifest itself, points to the probability of an improvement in the shipping trade when the prosperity of shipbuilding will follow as a natural outcome. It is to be hoped, concludes the Tokio journal, that the authorities will afford proper assistance or protection to the shipbuilders pending the advent of better times.

## CHINESE IN RANGOON.

## A CLAN FIGHT.

For some time past there has been bad feeling between several of the Chinese societies of Rangoon, and frequent rows have taken place with more or less serious injuries to the combatants. But these have always been promptly quelled by the police. Yesterday at about 2.30 p.m. another quarrel took place in Dal-houise Street, near 24th Street, the opposing parties being members, it is said, of the Cheng Tai society of Latter Street and the Ho Bin society of 24th Street. During the melee, in which sticks, stones and bottles are said to have been used freely, a Chinaman named Ti said to be a member of the former organisation, was slashed with a dab on the hip and ankle, both wounds being serious. He and another man Tan Zai, who had been severely beaten, were taken to the hospital by the Latter Street police who later in the afternoon arrested a man named Gik Ma as the one who used the dab. He was sent to the town lockup, under a strong guard. During the afternoon and evening the Western Division was visited by Mr. Gasden, the official Commissioner of Police, and a discussion was held by him with Mr. Finale, D.S.P., Mr. Pascock, Chinese Adviser, and Inspector Brown of the Latter Street Guard. This resulted in special Chinese constables being sworn in to aid the legals and regular police forces in keeping order. Up to a late hour yesterday everything was quiet. (Rangoon Gazette Oct. 27.)

## A MISSIONARY'S LIFE.

## PROTRACTED LITIGATION.

The suit in which Mrs. Appelbeller and her four children claim from the Osaka Shosen Kaisha damages amounting to \$80,850 for the loss of husband and father, in addition to \$6,000 for each plaintiff as solatium of their bereavement, is still dragging along in the Courts. As will be remembered the case has been proceeding for the Osaka Chihō Saibansho since after appeal, the hearing being opened on September 18th, 1905, in the Osaka Chihō Saibansho. It may be well to recall the facts of the case. The Rev. H. G. Appelbeller, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., a missionary working in Korea, for the loss of whom the compensation is claimed, was a passenger on board the O. S. K. steamer *Kumagata-maru*, which sank in collision with the *Kisegawa-maru* belonging to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha off Chemulpo, June 1st, 1904, the *Kisegawa-maru* being among the vessels the *Kumagata-maru* was carrying. An action was brought by his family against the Osaka Shosen Kaisha claiming damages for the loss of husband and father, as mentioned. Counsel for plaintiffs urged that the death of the missionary was due to negligence on the part of the captain of the *Kumagata-maru*, which was a servant of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. Judgment was given for plaintiffs in the Osaka Chihō Saibansho on September 18th, 1905. On consideration of the facts of the case, the Court awarded compensation to the extent of \$8,000 for each plaintiff. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha appealed to the Osaka Appeal Court, from this decision. In making the appeal the Osaka Shosen Kaisha admitted all the facts adduced by plaintiffs, and the justice of the claim, but said they were prepared to abandon the *Kumagata-maru* lying at the bottom of the sea off Chemulpo, to plaintiffs, and thus free themselves from liability, according to Article 144 of the Commercial Code, which says: "A shipowner can free himself from liability for acts taking place within the limits of legal authority, or for damage to other persons caused by the acts of the master or another member in the performance of his duties, by abandoning to a creditor at the end of the voyage the ship, the freight, and all claims for damages or commission which have accrued to him in relation to the ship, unless he himself is in fault." The Appeal Court endorsed this view, and quashed the judgment of the lower Court, on July 19th, 1906, ordered the Osaka Shosen Kaisha to abandon the wrecked steamer to plaintiffs, and to surrender to them all rights to any insurance money for the foundered vessel. From this decision plaintiffs carried the case to the Supreme Court, which upheld the appeal, and on March 6th, 1907, quashed the decision, sending the case back to the Osaka Appeal Court for re-trial. As a result of the re-trial of the Appeal Court annulled the appeal of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and upheld the decision of the Osaka Chihō Saibansho, awarding \$80,850 to each plaintiff. In giving reasons for its judgment, the Appeal Court pointed out that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha admitted the death of the husband and father of the respondents (the family of the deceased) in the circumstances mentioned, and that it recognised the claim for damages, so that the decision of the Chihō Saibansho awarding \$80,850 to each plaintiff was justified. In considering the question of the liability or otherwise of the *Kumagata-maru*, the Appeal Court pointed out that the abandonment of the steamer, &c., made with the object of freeing the appellants (the Osaka Shosen Kaisha) from the liability claimed, the Court found that the *Kumagata-maru*, which the appellants offered to abandon in favour of the respondents in this case, sank in June, 1902, was abandoned in April, 1903, and then was transferred or abandoned in February, 1907 to the respondents to free the company of liability. Thus some years elapsed between the foundering of the steamer and her actual abandonment by the owners. At the time the appellants offered to abandon the *Kumagata-maru*, she must have been already useless, and the steamer could not be in the condition "at the end of the voyage" contemplated by the Article in the Commercial Code cited. The proposed abandonment was, therefore, of no avail in freeing the appellants company from its liability in this case. This judgment was delivered on February 22nd, 1908. Again the Osaka Shosen Kaisha appealed to the Supreme Court, which, on July 1st, 1908, again quashed the decision of the Appeal Court, and sent the case back to the Osaka Appeal Court to be re-tried. In quashing the decision of the Appeal Court, the Supreme Court pointed out that occasionally some time elapses before a steamer makes her next voyage after completing one voyage, and it is a natural order of things that some change should take place in the condition of the steamer in the interim. It is plain from the note to clause 1 of Article 144 of the Commercial Code, which is cited, that the owner of a vessel, in the event of changes taking place in the condition of the vessel at the end of a voyage by default or deliberate act, cannot free himself from liability by abandoning to a creditor the ship, freight, &c., but the owner can properly free himself from liability by such abandonment, if a change takes place in the condition of the ship without blame to him or through the working of natural laws. In deciding that the appellants (the owners of the steamer) could not free themselves from liability by abandoning the ship to respondents when the condition of the vessel had undergone a change and the ship became useless at the end of the voyage, even though the change is due to the working of natural laws, the Appeal Court was improperly applying Article 144 of the Commercial Code, and in this respect the decision was invalid, and should be quashed.

On Thursday, the 22nd ultimo, the case came on for retrial in the Osaka Appeal Court before Judge Fushimi and four Associate Judges.

Messrs. Kakisaki and Sunagawa appeared for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and Messrs. Masujima and Yamamoto for Mrs. Appelbeller and her children.

Mr. Kakisaki prayed that the appeal be dismissed, and that respondents be ordered to bear the costs.

Mr. Masujima prayed that the appeal be dismissed, and quoted the facts mentioned in the first judgment of the Osaka Chihō Saibansho, awarding \$80,850 to each plaintiff.

Mr. Yamamoto said that in order to expedite the proceedings he would not dispute the amount of damages and the ground of claim as already stated.

Mr. Sunagawa said the question at issue in this case at the present juncture was the question whether the abandonment to the respondents (the family of the deceased) of the steamer, &c., to free the Osaka Shosen Kaisha from liability was lawful or unlawful. Counsel urged that the abandonment was lawful, and that the appellants company had already abandoned to the respondents \$1,322, the amount of freight which the *Kumagata-maru* had obtained on her last voyage, and the claim of damages against the chief mate of the steamer for improper navigation, together with the vessel and gear, and had nothing further to abandon. The appellants company was not bound to pay \$8,000 to each plaintiff in addition.

Mr. Yamamoto maintained that the abandonment of the ship, &c., to plaintiffs could not be regarded as freeing the defendants from liability. The *Kumagata-maru* was abandoned three or four years after her foundering. She was not abandoned at the end of the voyage as provided for in the Statute. The claim of damages against the chief mate of the steamer was of no value, he being already exonerated from liability by virtue of prescription. Even if the abandonment was valid, the appellants company was guilty of delinquency in delaying the abandonment, and must be held liable in damages.

Mr. Kakisaki applied for an adjournment in order to give him time to be fully prepared on the question now at issue, which would govern the success or failure of this case.

Mr. Yamamoto agreed to the application; and the proceedings were adjourned till the 26th of this month.

In adjourning the proceedings the Court announced that both sides should come fully prepared in order that the case should be settled and not be sent back again. (Japan Chronicle.)

## "ATH OR "VOLCANO" MARSHALL.

## PASSING AWAY OF A "PICTURESQUE" FIGURE.

By a most curious coincidence the death of William H. Marshall, much better known half day morning as "Volcano," occurred yesterday morning on the very day when he was announced to take a trip in the newly constructed ship belonging to Captain Price, in Chang Su-ho's garden, says the *China Gazette* of 2nd instant. Indeed, when the first news of his death was circulated yesterday shortly after 11 a.m., it was rumoured that his death was due to a mishap in the air-ship, but subsequent developments proved that such was not the case.

Mr. Marshall's death occurred in his home, Avenue Road, which, with the quaint humour that characterized all his writings, and most of his actions, he had christened "Poverty's Delight." He had just sat down to take his coffee, when he leaned back in his chair, complaining of feeling weak, and the only occupants of the quarters, who were Chinese, realising that his condition was serious, reported the occurrence to the Hong Kong Police, whereupon Inspector Mackintosh and Constable Ray hurried to the house, but even then the last appearance had passed beyond human aid. However, it was decided to remove his body to the General Hospital, but Dr. Frigg, after making an examination, pronounced life extinct. The deceased was an American citizen. By the passing away of "Volcano," Marshall, the world in general, and Shanghai particularly, has lost a citizen, whose genius in journalistic work was of a unique order. An omnivorous reader, he had a marvellous talent for writing, which he brought to the fore in a host of facts which he marshalled with telling effect whenever he wrote with an object in mind, which he nearly always had. His style was so keen, his phraseology so vivid, and his style so caustic, that many an "eruption" occurred after the publication of his articles, and the sobriquet of "Volcano" suited his character amazingly well—particularly so in his younger years. Born in Northern New York of Canadian stock, he entered the journalistic field in 1880, when he was only 21 years of age. He was a reporter on one of the dailies of the Golden City. Travelling across the Pacific, in Hawaii, in Manila, and in Shanghai, he used his pen energetically and sometimes almost injudiciously. But, as he ripened into approaching old age, Mr. Marshall's style became a little less caustic, but what it lost in acidity it made up in humour and wit. Softened somewhat by the knocks of adversity, and in periods of convalescence being made the object of solicitude, he was not so prone to object to his life after all was not so bitter as he sometimes seemed to paint it, and his writings of recent years had a mellowness which they lacked in former years. His contributions to the local press stand out as gems among much mediocre writing, and had his genius been directed by the mind of some friend of his with the power to direct "Volcano" there is not the least doubt that Mr. Marshall would have become one of the world's great writers.

AN APPRECIATION BY AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST.

When it became known about the clubs and hotels yesterday afternoon that "Volcano" Marshall had travelled the long and lonely trail of sincere grief spread among the friends of the "dead" man, and his friends in Shanghai were legion. He was fifty-five years old, but his heart was that of a school-boy, and he was wont to remark, it being for some time, and what is so lacking nowadays, he had the moral backbone to declare his convictions, and this feature of his character often caused him to get into trouble, but it was impossible to break the old man's spirit. He was born in the State of New York, but drifted to California about 20 years ago, and was identified with journalism in Sacramento and San Francisco for a number of years; and finally went to Honolulu, where he worked on the local dailies for a while before he started a weekly paper called the *Volcano*, and it was from this paper that he got the nickname that was so dear to him. From Honolulu he went to Manila, and started another weekly called the *Volcano*, but it had a very short life, owing to certain red-hot editorials, and Marshall was arrested for libel and assessed a nominal fine. He remained in Manila for nearly a year, after his trial, and wrote for all of the daily papers. In 1902 he came to Shanghai with a Mr. Bond, and it was his intention to start a weekly paper here to be known as the *Erugin* (however, before he perfected, Mr. Bond became the editor of the old *Shanghai Daily Press*, and Marshall took over the editorship of the *Shanghai Times*. His career on the *Times* was very stormy, and the higher the waves of trouble dashed against him the happier he was. It will be recalled that he resigned from the *Times* rather than make an apology to John Goodnow, the American Consul-General. Since he left the *Times* he has been engaged in various newspaper pursuits in Shanghai, his last being editor of the *Bund*. At the time of his death he was in the city on the first issue of a weekly to be called the *Dragon*. Than "Volcano" Marshall no warmer-hearted, more compassionate man even lived. He was generous to a fault, and made a friend of every man with whom he came in contact. He possessed many eccentricities of a harmless sort, which only went to ward making his friends love him the more. He end was as he would have had it—silent, painless and without warning. May he rest in peace.

## H.M.S. "WHITING."

## QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Bellairs asked the First Lord of the Admiralty last month whether the Board had yet ascertained what rank and numbers of officers, together with the numbers of seamen and stokers, were on board H.M.S. *Whiting* at the time she was blown ashore at Hongkong; what position she occupied at anchor; and what was the complement of the vessel in full commission.

Mr. McKenna: One lieutenant and one engineer lieutenant were on board; together with three thirds of the full crew. The *Whiting* was at the time at Chung-king-ka for transport.

## THE PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

## REDEMPTION LOAN CONTRACT.

The Peking correspondent of the London Times wired the following message on the 8th ult.:—The Peking-Hankow Railway Redemption Loan Contract, the terms of which were initiated on Monday, was signed this afternoon by Sir Walter Hilder, the agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; Mr. C. Casanova, formerly Charge d'Affaires of the French Legation, and at present agent of the Banque Indo-Chinoise; and Chang-shi, the President of the Ministry of Communications.

Negotiations have been proceeding for some time past, the object being to take advantage of Article Five of the original contract with the Belgian Societates Etudes, signed on June 25, 1903, to redeem the bonds at par, and thus enable China to enjoy the undivided profit, which is very considerable, instead of, as hitherto, having to pay 20 per cent. net profits to the bondholders. The delay has been due to the unwillingness of the Chinese Government to insert a clause in the contract specifying that the loan would be applied to the redemption of the Peking-Hankow Railway, though admittedly such was its intention. The contract, which is sanctioned by Imperial Edict, provides for a loan of five million sterling, with interest at 5 per cent., reduced after 15 years to 4 per cent. The whole loan is to be issued at once, and is redeemable in 30 years by 20 annual instalments, beginning in the 11th year. The service will be paid from the revenues of the various productive works under the control of the Ministry of Communications. The security is the Imperial Chinese Government's guarantee, plus certain revenues specified to total at least 4,250,000 Kuping taels (765,000 of the old Chinese money of Che-kiang, Kiangsu, Hupai, and Chi-li).

Of the proceeds of the issue, 80 per cent. will be applied in Europe for the redemption of certain Chinese railway loans, by this being understood the redemption of the Peking-Hankow Railway, and the balance will be applied in China to productive works, the nature whereof is unspecified, under the control of the Ministry of Communications. The English and French banks participating actively in this being the first Anglo-French loan contract signed in China. Its signature will give great satisfaction throughout the Far East. The relations between the two banks and the two Legations throughout the negotiations have been most intimate, loyal, and friendly.

The present condition of the railway which will now be redeemed is very unsatisfactory, the line having been run mercifully to make the largest profit possible, without regard to repairs. It is estimated that at least one million sterling will be needed for works of restoration.

## NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW IN SINGAPORE.

## AMENDMENTS NECESSARY AFTER LATE OF TEN YEARS.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Anderson, C.M.G., presided over a meeting of the Straits Settlements Legislative Council, 11th inst.

Mr. Maxwell introduced the Bankruptcy Ordinance Amendment Bill. He explained that the object of the measure was to effect three separate and distinct amendments to the existing Ordinance. The first of these was necessitated by the recent alterations in the constitution of the Courts. The Courts of Requests, whose jurisdiction was confined to causes where the sum not exceeding \$500 were in dispute, were now a thing of the past, and their places had been taken by the District Courts, which had jurisdiction in cases involving sums up to \$500. All the causes, known as small causes, in the Supreme Court, were now tried by the District Courts. Under section 4 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance a debtor committed an act of bankruptcy if execution issued against him had been levied by seizure of his property, under process, in an action or in any civil proceeding in the Supreme Court. In the amended Ordinance added the words "District Court where the judgment, including costs, is for an amount exceeding \$100." The constitution of the District Courts also made it necessary to substitute, in section 99 of the Ordinance, a section dealing with small bankruptcies, the words, "District Court" in lieu of the words, "Court of Requests."

The second aspect in which the amended Ordinance affected the law was with regard to the bankruptcy of persons who did not actually reside in the Colony. Under section 6 (1) (a) of the Ordinance a creditor was obliged to present a bankruptcy petition against a debtor unless the debtor, or, if he was a member of a firm, his partner or one of his partners, was domiciled in the Colony, or had with a year before the date of the presentation of the petition, ordinarily resided, or had a dwelling house in the Colony, or the debtor, or his firm had, within the same period, had a place of business in the Colony.

A person who resided outside of the Colony or was carrying on business outside of the Colony by an agent was exempt from the provisions of the Bankruptcy Ordinance. That, however, was felt to be a hardship, and the amended Bill, which followed closely a similar Ordinance passed in Hongkong—No. 6, of 1902—provided that the word "debtor" should include any person, whether a British subject or not, who was domiciled in the Colony, or who had recently resided in the Colony, or who carried on business in the Colony. The modifications to which he referred were not the first, but merely verbal amendments. The first was merely verbal, and made the Bill differ from the Hongkong law by the omission, at the end of clause 6, of section 4 (a) of the words, "and possessed assets therein." If they were to leave in the Bill those words appearing in the Hongkong Ordinance the result would be that a person against whom a sheriff had returned a nulla bona, or no assets, would be proved not to possess assets in the Colony and, therefore, would be a debtor within the definition of the Ordinance. The object of the Bill was to make it clear that persons who traded in the Colony, whether they left Singapore or not, were subject to the provisions of the Ordinance.

The third respect in which the amended Ordinance differed from the present Bill was with reference to the unclaimed dividends in bankruptcy. Under section 4 of the Civil Law Ordinance, of 1878, which followed section 2 of the Imperial Judicature Act, of 1875, unclaimed dividends in bankruptcy, vested in the Crown, appointed to go to the great Chamber of the Court of Bankruptcy, passed last year, agreed that, in section 2, sub-section 1 of their report, the section appeared to have been amplified respectively by section 131 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance. That section provided for all unclaimed dividends being paid into a fund known as the Bankruptcy Estate Account and made no further provision, with the result that the unclaimed dividends remained in the hands of the Bankruptcy Estate Account. The amended Bill proposed that the unclaimed dividends and other unclaimed moneys should, after five years, be transferred to an account to be kept by the Accountant-General, and to be disposed of in such manner as the Governor-in-Council might direct.

It was hoped in that manner the money might serve a more useful purpose than at present. The interest of creditors and of claimants to such dividends were amply safeguarded, for the Bill provided that any claimant, who had proved to the satisfaction of the Official Assignee, should be paid by the Accountant-General. Such were the three amendments which it was the object of the amending Bill to introduce.

Mr. Evans seconded the motion, and the Ordinance was read a first time.

## POSTAL DIFFICULTIES.

## SHOULD BANGKOK-HONGKONG MAILS BE SENT VIA SINGAPORE?

The other day, a correspondent wrote to the *Siam Observer*, bemoaning in somewhat mournful terms the non-existence of a mail service between Bangkok and Hongkong. He cited the unreliability of the existing postal arrangements between the two ports, and the serious delay that was caused.

Our Bangkok contemporary, while expressing sympathy with their correspondent, suggests that the postal officials both at Bangkok and Hongkong would be greatly facilitating the delivery of this correspondence if they sent it via Singapore. There is a number of steamers constantly passing between Bangkok and Singapore, and four great mail lines make the Singapore-Hongkong run. If letters were invariably sent via Singapore, except those which would catch the regular direct German boats, letters would not take three weeks to cover the distance between the British Colony in the North and Bangkok. This has happened frequently in the past, because letters are posted on tramp steamers which wait for cargo at outside ports. There may be some obstacle in carrying out the idea of sending via Singapore, but we commend the idea for what it is worth to the Postal Authorities, knowing that they are always willing and anxious to serve the public to the best of their ability.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th November. In view of the riotous outbreak in Hongkong and on learning that some of the rioters had left the Colony and would probably be coming over to Canton, the Canton Self-Government Society yesterday issued circulars conveying a meeting for to-day at 2 p.m. for the purpose of taking precautions to prevent the movement originated by boycott agitators from reaching this city and leading to disturbances here.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE WAIWUPU. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking on being advised of the riot in Hongkong sent a telegraphic despatch to Canton to inquire if any similar outbreak had taken place in this city. In the message the Canton authorities were instructed to take precautionary steps in anticipation of emergencies, and at the same time to prevent the holding of any boycott meeting in the city. In reply, the Canton authorities have wired the Waiwupu informing that Ministry that Canton is quiet and so far no disturbance of any kind whatsoever had occurred. In the meantime, the Police authorities have been instructed by the high authorities to take extra care in securing efficient patrols throughout the city.

JAPANESE CONSUL'S REPRESENTATIONS. The Japanese Consul at Canton forwarded a despatch to H. E. the Viceroy Chang Jen Chuan, intimating his intention to call on His Excellency at 4 p.m. to-day. Owing to exigencies of business, the Viceroy was not able to receive the Consul to-day. His Excellency caused a reply to be sent to the Consul stating that he would be pleased to receive him to-morrow. It is learnt that the purpose of the Japanese Consul's proposed visit to the Viceroy is in connection with the riot in Hongkong and to acquaint His Excellency with the facts of the disturbances, in the hope that Viceroy Chang might exercise special vigilance to prevent any similar disorder in the city of Canton.

PROPOSED PURCHASE OF STEAMER. The Canton Government Paper Factory and the Cement Works have jointly applied to the Viceroy for authority to purchase a steamer to ship coal from Japan to Canton for the sole use of the above industrial establishments.

THE TARTAR GENERAL. Pending the arrival of the newly appointed Canton Tartar General, Tang Ki, from Peking, Tartar General H. E. K'ing Fung will hand over charge temporarily to Senior Lieutenant Tartar General Fu on the 11th instant and not the 7th instant as at first stated.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT. At 5 p.m. on the 4th instant a train bound for Fatsan from Canton, when approaching the Chief Pin Station knocked down and killed a man of advanced age, who was then crossing the rails.

A WISE UNJUNCTION. With a view of preventing any outbreak of disturbances in Canton by the anti-Japanese boycott agitators similar to those in Hongkong, the Canton Self-Government Society, after a general meeting yesterday, issued a circular appealing to the people to keep the peace and not to emulate the example of the riotous agitators in Hongkong.

AGAINST FLOODS. The Central Relief Committee has resolved to appropriate a sum of \$300,000 from the relief funds for the reconstruction of the embankments in the three districts of Yen Ping, Hoi Ping and Sun Hing, which were badly damaged by the recent disastrous floods.

AN OPIUM-SMOKING OFFICIAL. Expectant magistrate Pang Chung Sun of the Government Sand Field Bureau, who had been granted a few months' leave of absence to enable him to rid himself of the opium smoking habit, has been found to be still addicted to the drug by the Provincial Treasurer. Pang has consequently been removed from office.

RAILWAY INSPECTION. This morning, at 8 o'clock, Tartar General King Fung, in company with Sir Chen Tsung Liang Ching, proceeded to take a trip on the Canton-Hankow railway for the purpose of making a tour of inspection of those sections which have been completed and are opened for traffic, i.e. starting from Wenghsa to as far as the district of Ching Yuen.

VICEROY CHANG'S CLEMENCY. Most of the officials who had been found guilty of various malpractices etc. and had been cashiered by H. E. Shum Chun Han, when he was Viceroy in Canton, have since been reinstated through the recommendation of H. E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chuan. It is now reported that H. E. Chang is again about to recommend another batch of officials degraded by Shum for reinstatement into office.

A SCHOOL FOR FARMERS. The Taotai in charge of the Development of Native Industries Bureau proposes to open in the outskirts of the Eastern gate of the city, an agricultural institution to instruct the farmers in the best up-to-date foreign system of cultivating the soil, under the control of Mr. Tsung Yau Han, a graduated student, who returned to China about a month ago.

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PAK KAP PIU LOTTERY. It will be recalled that, when H. E. Shum Chun Han was Viceroy in Canton, he used his best efforts to suppress the evil of the Pak Kap Piu lottery in the Kwangtung province; ultimately he succeeded in putting a stop to it. Recently this evil form of gambling began to revive, and it is reported that it is, secretly, carried on in four different places in the district of Tsang Shing. The Canton authorities have been informed of the existence of "pak-kap-piu" in that district.

9th November.

## THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

In honour of the anniversary of the birth of H.M. King Edward VII., the members of the British community here observed to-day as a public holiday. The British Consul was at home to a number of guests, both foreign and Chinese. H. E. the Viceroy, Chang Jen-chuan, and the Tartar General, King Fung, called on the British Consul at 9 o'clock in the morning to offer their congratulations. All steamers in the harbour are dressed for the occasion. Sports will be held at the Recreation Ground, on the Shamen, under the auspices of Consul-General Fox. The programme is quite a work of art from a typographical point of view and was got up by Messrs. Noronha & Co., the local printers. It should form an interesting souvenir to home friends from participants in the day's rejoicing.

A WARNING. The Canton Self-Government Society has issued another circular urging the populace to remain perfectly pacific to the instigations of anti-Japanese agitators. The circular warns the people not to give way to any riotous outbreak so as to prevent any differences between China and Japan.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR. H. E. Liang Tun-lin, one of the special commissioners to welcome the American Fleet at Amoy, who is a native of the Shuntai district, is now on one month's leave of absence and arrived here on the 8th instant by the revenue steamer *Ping Ching* of the Amoy Customs. On landing here H. E. Liang called on H. E. the Viceroy who returned the call the same day. H. E. Liang whilst in Canton took his temporary residence on a flower boat, and left this morning for his home.

A RAILWAY DISTURBANCE. On the 7th instant, the railway labourers in Ching Yuen district, on the 6th section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, through some unknown cause in connection with one Li Ching Chun, a member of the staff of the railway company, went on strike. In a short time a large number of people collected there, and, assuming Li Ching Chun to be the cause of the disturbance, the local gentry in co-operation with the railway engineers, the crowd was at last dispersed and the trouble settled. The coolies shortly after resumed their work again.

FAMINE IN THE NORTH. A joint telegram from H. E. Chang Ching-tung and H. E. Lu Chuan Lin has been received by the Viceroy stating that famine is prevailing in the prefectures of Tientsin, Ho Kan and Sok Ping, and that the sufferers are in urgent need of assistance. Viceroy Chang is asked in the telegram to solicit subscriptions in Canton for the relief of the unfortunate people in the Northern province.

10th November.

VICEROY'S TRIP. Yesterday afternoon the new cruiser *Kiang To* left for Whampoa with H. E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chuan on board and returned to port late in the evening. H. E. Chang comfortably enjoyed the pleasant trip and he highly admired the speed of this new vessel.

AFTER A BRIGAND. The notorious robber chief Luk Lan Ching has long been wanted by the authorities, but his arrest could not be effected even after strenuous efforts had been directed by a number of military officers and the Admiral Li Chun himself. This morning through information received by the Viceroy General of Kwangchow accompanied by Colonel Li Chuan-lin and men proceeded to Namhoi district on expedition in connection with an attempt to apprehend the robber. It is generally hoped that this time the Brigadier-General will be successful.

OPIUM SMOKING. The Canton Anti-Opium Association has drawn up regulations for the prohibition of opium smoking on board passenger junks trading between Canton and inland places. It is stipulated in these regulations that the master of every passenger junk shall be held responsible for the suppression of opium smoking on board his vessel. A penalty of \$10 will be imposed on any offender for the first time and double the amount for the second.

PEACE, PERFECT PEACE. Besides issuing circulars to appeal the public to maintain peace and not to emulate the example of the Japanese boycott agitators in Hongkong, the Canton Self-Government Society has forwarded a memorial to the Taotai of Constabulary asking him to exercise his best efforts to secure an efficient patrol throughout the city in anticipation of emergency.

KOREAN VISITS VICEROY. On the 5th instant a Korean official by name Chuen Ping Fung, who is now travelling for experience arrived here, and he called on the Viceroy H. E. Chang on the following day. The visitor is most desirous of visiting the different institutions and works in the city.

COINAGE AGAIN. For the purpose of bringing about a uniformity of coinage in China, the Imperial government has issued a decree that one tael and half tael silver coins are to be minted and issued for circulation throughout the whole of the empire. The Taichihru (Ministry of Finance) has consequently telegraphed to the Canton authorities calling for a return of 20 cent. pieces issued by the Canton in the preceding years and also a return of the number of dollars and subsidiary coins imported and exported to and from Canton in the last few years.

This morning on a curious case Viceroy Chang Jen Chuan personally presided at the Court to try six prisoners, who were charged for the guilt of manslaughter. The prisoners in question have undergone trial before the Provincial Judge several times, but the latter has not been able to pass sentence on them.

REPARATION REQUIRED.



11th November.

## PROPOSED TYPHOON SHELTER.

As a result of the calamity wrought by the typhoon of the 28th July last, Mr. Ng Yum Fui, an expectant prefect here, has submitted a petition to the Viceroy suggesting to select a suitable part of the Canton harbour to be constructed into a typhoon refuge for the native craft to take shelter in case of a typhoon visiting the port. Mr. Ng has also forwarded a plan to the Viceroy for his approval. In reply to Mr. Ng the Viceroy stated that it was a wise plan to construct a typhoon refuge for the native craft to take shelter in case of a typhoon visiting the port. Mr. Ng has also forwarded a plan to the Viceroy for his approval. In reply to Mr. Ng the Viceroy stated that it was a wise plan to construct a typhoon refuge for the native craft to take shelter in case of a typhoon visiting the port.

## THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

As the outcome of the recent rioting in Hongkong by the Japanese boycott agitators, the Japanese marine products dealers in this city are apparently in a state of fear that their cars might be looted off by the members of the "Date Death Society" of Hongkong, who are, as is stated in the papers, said to have come up to Canton. From the beginning of last week Japanese marine products entirely disappeared from those firms who formerly dealt in these goods, and, moreover, fresh notices are now found posted on the doors of the dealers shops inscribed with the characters "To promote native industries, only Chinese sea delicacies are offered for sale."

## AN OFFICIAL'S PROMOTION.

To-day, the Senior Lieutenant Tatar General Fu took over temporary charge of the Canton Tatar General's yamen from H.E. King Fung, who will leave here in the course of a week for the Capital to take up his new appointment as President of the Imperial Household Department. H.E. King will probably be a passenger on the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Kiangkang*.

## THE FLOODS.

This morning a party of the Central Relief Committee proceeded by the steam-launch *Long Tung* to the Chung Yuen district to make an inspection of the embankments which were damaged by the floods and which have now been reconstructed. The Central Relief Committee has during the last few days received letters from various districts which have been devastated by the floods applying for seeds to be sown during the winter season.

## A HANDSOME DONATION.

A sum of \$1,300, being the amount of subscriptions collected in Shanghai by some of the newspapers there, has been received by the Central Relief Committee towards the flood relief funds.

## A DRASTIC PROCEEDING.

With a view to encourage the railway shareholders to pay their second call of shares, in the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, under the direction of Sir Chinn Tung Liang Cheng, the members of the board of directors of the Company have been warned to pay their instalments not later than the 13th instant, while all the other members of the Company, who are shareholders, to do so, not later than the 18th. Fines will be imposed on anyone in case of failure to pay the money due within the limited period.

## OFFICIALISING A RAILWAY.

As no progress has been apparent in the collection of the second call of shares of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, even when the day fixed for the closing of the lists is about to expire, H.E. Chang Chih Tung, the Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway, is said to be determined that the Company should be turned into an official and mercantile concern in order that the road may be completed at an early date without further delay.

## OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATION.

Mr. T. K. Dealy, local hon. secretary, sends us the following results of the examination held in July last:

## HONOURS LIST.

Preparatory: Third class Wilman, H. [D].	
J. Basso, C. H.	J. Lopez, F.
S. Chan Ying-wing	Q. Mok Kai-look
D. Chiu Yan-tsz	J. O'Brien, P. J.
J. Egan, J.	Q. Seaton, J.
S. Fung Man-tui	J. Sternberg, M.
D. Loo, G. E.	Q. Wong Lam-cho
Over age 19.	
Q. Tso Chak-min	
JUNIOR.	
D. Anderson, H.	Q. Ng Ka-pui
S. Cheng I-kam	J. Prevost, P.
S. Leung Lai-chua	J. Silva, J.
S. Leung Lai-hang	J. Souza, J.
D. Linton, G. J.	D. Strangman, T. G. A.
J. Marques, E.	J. Thuan, J.
J. Mayer, J.	S. P. Wan Shuk-Ching
Over age 16.	
J. Ascasio, J.	Longstaff, J. T.
J. Bland, M.	S. See Chong-ang
S. Cheng Yun-tin	J. Tavares, F.
J. Elias, R.	Q. U. Wing-tok
S. Lau Kuan	G. Loo, L.
Q. Lo Chiu-hoi	G. Palmer, M. A.
PRELIMINARY.	
D. Anderson, J.	T. Lammer, P. J. M.
J. Baptista, R. D.	G. Mooney, M. C.
Q. Chau Wah-cheung	D. Palmer, H. W.
D. Chiu Yung-tak	J. Rodrigues, J. S.
Q. Gutierrez, F. S.	Q. Young, G.
D. Lybrough, W. S. C.	
Over age 14.	
J. Gardner, C.	D. Jenkins, A. E.
D. Anderson, J. C.	D. Keeble, G. H.
J. Barrenegosa, H.	D. Lowcock, H.
J. Carvalho, H.	D. May, C. K.
Q. Chan Cheuk-hoi	D. Parker, H. A.
J. Chau Tan-nin	J. Rabat, L.
J. Cheung Kai	D. Remedios, V. O.
J. Da Luz, R. F.	J. Rosario, D.
J. Gokhale, M.	J. Silberman, A.
J. Gokhale, M.	Q. Yan Ki Chan
J. Gouthrie, J.	J. Yau Loy, J.
J. Gutierrez, V.	J. Yvanovich, V. A.
Q. Ismail, A.	
J. Lopez, F. (Senior)	obtained distinction in Spanish.
J. Marques, E. (Junior)	and J. Thuan J. (Junior) each obtained distinction in Religious Knowledge.
Names of candidates and schools are in alphabetical order.	
D. Diocesan School and Orphanage.	
G. Diocesan Girls' School.	
J. St. Joseph's College.	
Q. Queen's College.	
S. St. Stephen's College.	
S. P. S. Stephen's Preparatory Girls' School.	
T. Private Tuition.	

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 8th November, 1908—

Non-Chinese	330	140
Chinese	201	1,350
Total	531	1,490

## Mother and Child Strangled.

SENSATION AT SHA-TAU-KOK.

DASTARDLY MURDER BY GANG OF ROGUES.

A terrible crime was committed at Sha-tau-kok, in the New Territory, on Sunday last, a woman and her young child—a girl of some four or five summers—being murdered by a band of robbers.

The bodies of the wretched reached headquarters on Tuesday morning, and the latest can be explained by the fact that it was many hours after the dastardly deed had been committed that the bodies of the two victims were discovered. As yet a full report has not been supplied to the Criminal Investigation Department, but the facts placed at our disposal are clear.

Sha-tau-kok, as it is commonly called, or Shau-tau-kok, as it appears on the map, is a village on the mainland near Stanley, Isle, in Mirs Bay. The population is very small and made up chiefly of fishermen.

Standing on the high road, a few minutes' walk from the village, is a little mud-house in which lived a middle-aged man, his wife and an only child, and they earned their living by selling tea and cakes to wayfarers. It was in this little hut that the dastardly murders were enacted. Early on Sunday morning the mother of the tea shop set out to walk in Tai Po to transact some business there, leaving his wife and child to look after the shop, which they had done on many occasions in his absence. That robbers had got wind of the shopkeeper's intended visit to Tai Po, and that they had planned to loot the premises while he was away was known only to them.

When the robbery was committed, whether in the day or at night, is not known. It is believed, however, that they forced an entrance into the shop and proceeded to carry out their plan. It can be supposed, in the absence of any eye-witnesses, that the woman on finding the men in the house and, knowing the purpose of their visit, yelled for help, while the child began to cry. The robber, it is to be assumed, threatened them to be quiet, but as the order seemed to have been disregarded, the mother and her child were seized, thrown to the floor, while the robbers proceeded to the pieces of rags round their necks, the idea being to stop any further calls for assistance—thus strangled their victims. Something like \$30 in money and goods were removed from the shops. On leaving the murderers closed the door carefully behind them in order that they may hide their tracks before the discovery was made.

The shopkeeper returned to Sha-tau-kok some time the following day and was thunderstruck to find the shop closed. He pushed open the door to find out the cause—and the tragedy was known. There on the floor were the corpses of his wife and child. In the next few minutes the whole village was thrown into a state of excitement. The Sha-tau-kok police were informed and after the necessary inspection the remains were sent to Kowloon, it is reported, for examination. Detectives are investigating. The hillsides along the route are being scoured for the perpetrators of the crime, the like of which has never been heard of in the history of this Colony for years.

## DISCHARGING A VESSEL.

STEWARDS' CLAIM AGAINST SHIP AGENT.

Lau Pui Wing, a steward, carrying on business at 18, Albany Street, Wanchai, brought an action against Messrs. Wallman and Company, agents for the steamer *Christian Dore*, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in the Supreme Court last Thursday, to recover the sum of \$1,278 0/10 for certain work done. The claim was made up as follows:—\$1,178 0/10 for work done, and \$1 0/0 deposit as guarantee for the due performance of the work. The plaintiff waived the sum of \$1,178 0/10 in order to bring the matter within the Summary Court jurisdiction.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. H. Paget Hett, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, defended.

It was stated for the plaintiff that in June last he entered into a contract with the defendant firm to discharge a cargo of coal on board the *Christian Dore*. Plaintiff was paid twenty-seven cents per ton, while strange to say, the defendants' compradore contracted with his firm to do the work for twenty-five cents a ton, so according to the plaintiff, the compradore lost two cents on every ton discharged.

Mr. Hett asked his Lordship to make a note of that fact. Mr. Justice Gompertz—That is the line of your defence?

Mr. Hett—Yes.

Plaintiff, on being called, said that he was paid \$500 on account, but had not received any further payment; nor did he get back his guarantee money. It was stated that the defendants' compradore was willing to pay \$5,000 to settle the matter, but refused to pay costs.

Mr. Hett (cross-examining)—You have a partner, have you not?

Plaintiff—Well, I have a man who owns a small share. He is a coolie foreman.

Then he is your partner?—He has a very small share.

Has he received on behalf of the firm any money on this transaction?—I don't know.

You said you received \$5 0/0 on account. Did your partner receive that?—No, I did not.

What is the name of your firm?—Lau Pui Wing.

Is that your name, too?—Yes.

To whom did you give the deposit money?—To the compradore's wife.

Was it a present to her?—No.

Plaintiff did explain to the compradore's wife the reason he gave her the \$500, but did not get a receipt. He gave the money to the compradore's wife for her husband, to be given to Wallman and Company. The reason why he sued Wallman and Company and not the compradore (Wong Chik Sang) was because Wallman and Company told the compradore to engage plaintiff.

Mr. Hett—Your contract with the compradore was twenty-seven cents a ton?—Yes.

And the compradore's wife Wallman and Company was twenty-five?—Yes.

How was that?—I was told to do so. I could not do the work for twenty-five cents as coolie labour was high.

So the compradore lost two cents on each ton?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—I suppose the compradore is here?

## THE "AYUTHIA" TRIAL.

NEW STEAM LIGHTER FOR SINGAPORE.

7th Inst.

The *Ayuthia*, the seventh and last steel steam lighter built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to the order of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, represented in Hongkong by the agents, Messrs. Melchers & Co., underwent her trial trip under perfect weather conditions yesterday. In view of the fact that the vessel is the seventh of a fleet of similar boats in all respects that had been built by the Kowloon shipyard, the result of the trial could be no other than entirely successful. A party of ten proceeded on board the vessel to witness the trial run yesterday; the trip was thoroughly enjoyable and the excitement of these on board was a perfectly gratifying one to builders and owners of the vessel alike. Among those present were:—Capt. von Riegen, marine superintendent, Norddeutscher Lloyd, Capt. J. T. Douglas, Mr. H. L. Fletcher, acting Lloyd's surveyor, Messrs. A. Lamperki, J. Macdonald, W. A. Crane, assistant marine surveyor, D. Macdonald, and R. Mitchell, chief manager, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

Leaving her buoy at Kowloon the *Ayuthia* made a course of about 10 miles, and the speed trial was run over the regulation course, resulting in the specified speed contracted for being slightly exceeded. The usual complimentary speeches were exchanged on board and the party returned later after a pleasant day's outing ashore.

Following are the dimensions of the *Ayuthia*—Length over all 158 ft., between perpendiculars 152 ft. 6 in., breadth moulded 29 ft. 6 in., depth moulded 11 ft., height of bulwarks 2 ft. 6 in., draft 9 ft. 6 in. She has a cargo carrying capacity of 1,500 piculs and is designed to steam 7 knots an hour.

Unlike her sister ships all of which are employed in the rice trade on the Menam, the *Ayuthia* will be despatched to Singapore there to be attached as a valuable addition to the fleet of lighters of the N. D. L. We understand she will proceed under her own steam to the Southern Colony on Wednesday next.

## IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

AFFAIRS OF A WELL-KNOWN CONTRACTOR.

12th Inst.

A Receiving Order in respect of the estate of Tsang King, the well-known contractor, was applied for this morning by Mr. J. Scott Harrison, of the firm of Ewens and Harrison, on behalf of the Green Island Cement Company, Ltd. According to the papers, debtor owed to the Cement Company something like \$27,731 6/1.

Mr. Harrison stated that the act was founded on compliance with a judgment given against the debtor, who had, he said, a long line in property, but the question that remained was realization.

AN INDIAN'S AFFAIRS.

The hearing of the petition for a Receiving Order in the matter of S. M. E. Allana, late of S. E. Allana and Company, of D'Almeida Street, and notice to oppose same, were continued in the Supreme Court.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, who appeared for the debtor, said that when the case was before the Court last week the Chief Justice adjourned the matter as he was not satisfied as to the sufficiency of the assets, which amounted to \$12,600, while liabilities ran up to \$27,000, and debtor was willing to pay a monthly instalment of \$400 per month, which was nearly fifty per cent. the estate had to pay. A meeting of creditors was held on the 4th instant when creditors to whom were owed nearly \$15,000 attended, and they resolved to make debtors bankrupt—a thing in their favour. In addition Mr. Dixon said that Mr. Harrison appeared for the National Bank, to which firm debtor owed some \$500, and he also was willing for the Receiving Order.

Mr. Harrison said that it was only to protect the assets that he contended.

Mr. Dixon observed that it had been suggested that the sale of the firm of S. E. Allana and Company to Mr. Marican was not bona fide. That question could not be dealt with then as Mr. Marican was not present. It was found that the sale was good then it was Mr. Marican's property; if not then the Official Receiver would have to look into it.

The Chief Justice asked why he could not find out there and then whether the sale was bona fide or not.

Mr. Harrison—As far as that goes the creditors prefer that the estate be administered in bankruptcy, and the sale inquired into later.

The Chief Justice—Supposing I make the order? I don't sanction the idea of \$400 a month. I can't give the order on the supposition of \$400 a month.

Mr. Dixon said that he did not mean that. After the Receiving Order had been made the Official Receiver could follow the assignment. Then he could upset the sale, or do what he liked.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared to oppose the order. He represented a creditor and wanted priority. (Laughter.) The other creditors, he said, could not bring pressure to bear on this intended bankrupt. Would his Lordship make an interim order at once and appoint a Receiver and a Manager to take possession of the store? He was told also that the sale was not a bona fide one, and without the Receiver would the Manager the stock was liable to dwindle.

After further discussion his Lordship made the order and directed the Acting Official Receiver to appoint two persons to look after the estate for fourteen days only, pending another order.

## SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

We take this opportunity of drawing the attention of our readers to the above serving institution, which is to hold its annual bazaar on the 15th and 16th inst. Since its establishment in the Colony, the Society has been doing much good and it can never be known for a certainty the number of poor suffering humanity taken beneath its hospitable support. We feel sure that members of the fair sex will largely patronize the coming bazaar, the more so because they may be assured that they will make some good bargains for their investments at the different stalls.

INSPECTOR McHardy, of Yan-ma-ti Police Station, arranged seventeen coolies before Mr. J. R. Wood, in the Police Court, last Wednesday, charged with disorderly behaviour outside the station on Tuesday afternoon. The cause of the disturbance was a youngster, who was arrested by a hawk for hawkling without a licence. A large crowd assembled outside the station and sought out what was about. This, of course, was refused, and the mob proceeded in the usual way, to "hombard" the station with bricks, charges by policeman into the crowd followed, and a capture of seventeen resulted. On being found guilty his Worship fined each man \$5.

## THE POLICE BALL.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

7th Inst.

An interesting meeting was held last Thursday, over which Chief Inspector Baker presided. The question which had to be discussed was the organization of the Force for the Police Ball. Numerous members of the Force were present, and Sergeant Lee acted as secretary. Among those present was a goodly number of inspectors including such well-known individuals as Chief Inspector-Detective Hamilton and Inspector Withers. It was decided to hold the dance and dinner this year at No. 7, Police Station—a place where all those who have been voluntarily or otherwise engaged will enjoy—and to keep up the traditions for hospitality which the Force has honourably gained on Christmas Eve. A big committee comprising all the "characters" in the Police was formed, consisting of the gentlemen named, and Inspector P. O'Sullivan, Detective Sergeant G. Watt, Sergeant A. Gordon, Sergeant I. Kendall, Sergeant Appleton, Sergeant E. Fox, Constables A. Kilcrist, R. J. Ferguson, and R. Taylor. The M.C.'s will be Sergeant Cooper and P. C. Stewart, Sergeant Lee, of course, being secretary.

## OPIUM IN THE COLONIES.

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## CLAIM FOR MISSING CARGO.

AGAINST BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

7th Inst.







## THE PEAK TRAGEDY.

HOW THE SHOPEEKEEPER WAS KILLED.  
THE OFFICIAL STORY SHOWING THE CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY.

The trial was opened in the Police Court, last Tuesday afternoon, of the three men—Kwok Lung (41), Li Shok Shun (23), chair-coolies, of 51, Mount Kellist Road, and Chu Kam (38), a waiterman—for the murder of a shopkeeper, Ku Tung, at the Peak, on the 22nd October last, particulars of which were published at the time.

Sergeant McKay, of the Peak Police Station, and Detective Sergeant Terrell conducted the case for the prosecution, the first two defendants being represented by Mr. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacons, Looker and Deacons.

A large crowd had assembled in the court room when Ku Kam, a relative of the deceased, was called to the witness stand. He said he lived at the "Li On" Club, and had known Ku Tung for a long time. The witness then proceeded to relate the tragic incident which led to the tragedy. On the morning in question, he was at the "Li On" Club, and came to work for a while. At about noon he met Ku Tung, who invited him to return with him to the Peak. He consented and both got into a tram, which left the station shortly afterwards.

Ku Tung being seated on the corner of the end bench, next came witness, and on his side a Hok-lo. Half way up the Hok-lo raised himself and sat on the back of the bench. In so doing he placed his foot on Ku Tung's leg, saying his apologies. Ku Tung, addressing the Hok-lo, said, "Friend, remove your foot." The Hok-lo refused, and challenged the shopkeeper to fight. Nothing more was said until the Peak was reached, when the Hok-lo repeated his challenge to fight. Ku Tung said he did not want a fight, and proceeded on his way, accompanied by witness, the Hok-lo following. Near the power house the Hok-lo overtook them, and went ahead. Ku Tung then quickened his pace, but witness remained behind, undoubtedly fearing trouble. The next thing he saw was a number of Hok-los attacking Ku Tung. Witness took flight and returned to Hongkong.

The Court—Did you come down in a tram?

Witness—No. I walked all the way down.

Were the Hok-los who were attacking Ku Tung in uniform?—Yes.

Do you identify any of the men in dock?—No.

What clothes was the Hok-lo in the tram wearing?—He was wearing a white uniform.

How far behind were you walking when Ku Tung was struck?—About four ching (close on fifty feet).

Mr. Atkinson (cross-examining)—Do you understand the Hok-lo dialect?—No.

Did Ku Tung?—I don't know.

How was it that you said that Ku Tung spoke to the Hok-lo in the tram?—They only spoke a few words.

And you understood the conversation, not knowing the Hok-lo dialect?—I know a few words.

When you first met Ku Tung he was walking in the direction of the Peak?—Yes.

Where did Ku Tung do business?—In Jubilee Street.

I want to know in what order you left the car when it arrived at the Peak?—The Hok-lo left first; Ku Tung and I together.

What was the Hok-lo in the tram carrying?—A bamboo pole and a basket.

Were there any bamboo trees near the place where the attack took place?—Yes.

On your left or right hand side?—I don't know those things.

Where were the bamboo trees?—Where they are. (Laughter.)

I saw the Hok-los strike Ku Tung with?—I saw a bamboo pole and a smoking pipe.

Where did these Hok-los come from? Surely they did not sprout up from the ground?—I don't know.

Have you any idea of the cause of the fight?—Yes.

What was it?—The tram affair.

And you imagine that the Hok-lo in the car called out other Hok-los to attack Ku Tung?—I don't know, but I saw the Hok-lo on leaving the car run away.

What was Ku Tung doing when he was being attacked?—He fell down.

When did you hear that Ku Tung died?—The next day.

What did you do? What steps did you take?—Did you tell the police you know everything?—No, I did not.

How did the police find you?—At the "Li On" Club.

How many days after that?—About three days.

So you remained silent all this time?—Yes.

The next witness was Ku Yung, a sergeant, at the Peak. Shortly after eleven o'clock that morning he met Ku Tung leaving up against the iron bars of Jardine's coffee quarters. When witness met Ku Tung, he was on his way to visit his nephew.

The Court—When you first met Ku Tung, what was he doing?—He was walking.

Did you speak?—Yes.

Did anybody else join in the conversation?—No.

What was said?—He addressed me as "Ah Suk" (uncle). I asked him if he was coming to my place. He said he would. As we were speaking, the second defendant came up and stepped on Ku Tung's foot. Ku Tung asked him to get off, and he said, "You stepped on my foot and then you swear at me?" The coolie then turned round and, walking a few paces in the direction of Jardine's house, called loudly: "Lai, ah, lai, ah!" (Come, come). Six or seven men, all armed with poles, rushed from the coffee quarters of Jardine's house and ran towards Ku Tung. They attacked and poked him with their weapons.

The witness considered the third defendant's behaviour and the man who was discharged, the second of all, from the way they attacked the man. Becoming scared witness ran down the road. Near the church he met Chinese policeman 257, whom he asked to accompany him to the station. On the way he reported the matter to an Indian, and then to the officer-in-charge at the station. Leaving the station with Sergeant McKay and P. C. Farquharson, witness proceeded to the spot. Half way he saw a man lying down the hillside, partly covered with a quilt. The man was Ku Tung, and he was unconscious.

In cross-examination, witness said he saw the second defendant being chased by the police and arrested. From the time witness first met Ku Tung to the time the fight started some ten minutes elapsed.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned as it is Mr. Wood's intention to inspect the scene of the murder.

A meeting of those interested in the promotion of the game of base ball by the Reach All-American Base Ball Club was held at the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company yesterday. Details of the arrangements were discussed and it was decided to call a meeting for next Thursday, the 19th November, when it is hoped arrangements will be completed, and published.

## BOUND FOR LHASA.

AN ENLIGHTENED AND PROGRESSIVE CHINESE OFFICIAL.

His Excellency Weng Tsung Yau, the new Junior Ambassador of Tibet, is in Singapore on his way to Lhasa, the Forbidden City and the City of Golden Domes. He arrived from Hongkong, on November 3rd, on board of the steamer *Asuria*, and leaves, this afternoon, for Calcutta.

He was enjoying a cigar on the verandah of Mr. Wang Ah Fook's residence, in Kampong Java Road, when found by a representative of the *Strait Times* with whom he quickly renewed an acquaintance, formed several years ago, in the interior of China, when Taotai Weng was Commissioner of Foreign Affairs under the Viceroy of Canton.

He explained that, in the Imperial Edict, it was ordered that he should make the journey by road from Peking, but as that would take at least six months, the Senior Amban, the late Viceroy of Szechuan, memorialised the Throne requesting that he should proceed to his destination via Calcutta in order that he might arrive at Lhasa as early as possible. The Senior Amban in on his way to the Forbidden City, having started about two months ago from Cheongtu. The Lamas made a strong protest against the appointment as he was the person who suppressed a rebellion, four years ago, on the borders of Tibet and Szechuan.

Asked what his first duties would be upon his arrival, His Excellency said: that he would open Gyantse and Gartok to trade, and would then endeavour to do a little good in the way of educating the people. But that would be a difficult matter, and the change would be very slow.

My idea, he said, "of instituting reforms is to turn the heads of the people to education. The change is slow, but it is permanent. Present there are six schools in Lhasa where the Tibetan and the Chinese languages are taught, while a paper is published every ten days giving news in colloquial Tibetan and Chinese. I have six secretaries with me, who were students of Queen's College, Hongkong, and they will be able to acquire the language quicker than others would. As you know, I place no trust in interpreters. I must deal with the people direct, and in order to do that I have to learn the language. But still, I fear I cannot do much unless I am allowed to stay there after my term of three years."

Asked if he anticipated trouble of any kind, His Excellency said he had no fear of that. What some people would despise troops to accomplish he would attain by education.

But in the event of a revolt such as that reported from Shanghai?

"Then of course, we would call upon the soldiers."

"Can you account for that revolutionary outbreak?"

"It is difficult to say. The Junior Amban, His Excellency Lien Yu, who was sent to Lhasa four years ago, is now acting as Senior Amban, and he has been always most friendly disposed towards the Tibetans. Some time ago, when the appointment of His Excellency Chao Feng was announced, the Lamas sent a protest against the decision of the Peking authorities, and said to him to Tibet, and it was only quite lately that this protest appeared in the Chinese papers. Possibly some imaginative correspondent wished to secure an exclusive report for his paper."

"How long will it be before assistance can arrive?"

"My senior colleague is taking with him 3,000 foreign drilled soldiers, and he ought to be in Lhasa in a couple of months."

And you?

"Oh, no, I don't take any. I never trouble myself about them. When I leave I go direct to Calcutta and up to Darjeeling where the difficult part of my journey commences. I have to go over the passes of the Himalaya mountains, and I fear it is a little too late now as they will be blocked with snow and ice. If so, I must remain at Darjeeling. The British Minister in Peking has wired to the Viceroy of India to have me escorted as far as the Chinese frontier, and from there the Acting Senior Amban will see me safely to Lhasa. In a month from today I hope to be in the Sacred City. Moreover, I am the first Chinese Amban appointed since the beginning of the present Dynasty, some three hundred years ago, the office has always been held by a Manchou. I shall do my best to improve the condition of the country and of the people, and see if something cannot be done to develop the resources of China's sole protectorate."

And His Excellency turned on another cigar and chatted of China and the Chinese.

BRIDGES STREET AROUSED.

STRANGE STORIES OF QUANT DOINGS.

Bridges Street did not get to bed quite late last night. The news had got around that two householders were going to law on the morrow to settle a twelve-days-old dispute, which had started on the housepots. Ladies whispered to each other and shook their heads when the whole story had been discussed for the hundredth time; the male element sat by and listened intently, remarking when they could get the chance, that it was a pity that lines of that kind could not be washed at home, while even the Chinese shopkeepers who had heard a bit of the story, stopped work for a minute to point out the two houses to newcomers.

While this was going on the people in the two houses had their heads together, so to speak, thinking out at what time each had to tell the magistrate. "Yes," said the speaker, "I am the first Chinese Amban appointed since the beginning of the present Dynasty, some three hundred years ago, the office has always been held by a Manchou. I shall do my best to improve the condition of the country and of the people, and see if something cannot be done to develop the resources of China's sole protectorate."

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## CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Faking correspondent of *N. C. D. News* writes on 11th inst. that an audience with their Majesties in the Ching-ching Throne Hall on the 26th inst., when Mr. Hsin presented his credentials. It is believed in Chinese official circles here that H.R. Yuan Shih-kai will open negotiations with Mr. Hsin about South Manchurian affairs, especially the Faku-mu-railway and the Chien-tai dispute.

An agreement about the junction of the Imperial Railway of North China and the South Manchurian Railway has been signed between the Japanese and Chinese Governments, and the questions affecting the construction of the proposed Kirin-Changchun railway, with joint Japanese and Chinese capital, will also be discussed shortly. It will be remembered that the native gentry and people of Kirin Province recently protested to the Peking Government against the employment of Japanese money to build this line, but without result, as this point was stipulated in the Treaty signed in Peking in 1905 between the two countries.

## RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

GENERAL MANAGER'S MONTHLY REPORT TO DIRECTORS.

The following is the report of the General Manager to the Directors of the Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited, for the four weeks ended October 31st—  
"Gentlemen,—I have the honor to submit my report on Mining and Milling Operations. The mine measurements and assay returns of prospecting work shows a total of 1,030ft. for the period (4 weeks) under review made up of 564ft. of shaft, driving, 474ft. crosscutting, and 492ft. of prospecting work, as against 825ft. for the previous four weeks.

## MINES.

Bukit Komau. 510ft. Level, Drive South.—This end been driven 7ft, making a total of 77ft. The lode 48in. wide is now 190ft. per ton.

540ft. Level, Drive South, Hanging Wall Portion.—This has been added 27ft, bringing the total to 191ft. The lode 42in. wide, assays 1 dwt.

540ft. Level, Drive North, Hanging Wall Portion.—This has been taken from 50ft, to 75ft. The lode matter has almost entirely disappeared and has become poor.

The drives North and South in the Hanging Wall Portion are suspended until the drives on the main lode are further advanced; from which later on crosscuts will be put off to prospect the branch.

440ft. Level, South.—Here 11ft. has been driven, making a total of 476ft. The lode has become narrow and poor.

The winze from the crosscut of the main winze below this level has been sunk 5ft, making a total depth of 28ft.

The lode has been struck 22in. wide and worth 1 dwt.

340ft. Level, South, Drive South in Stope.—This has been advanced 7ft, bringing the total to 8 ft. The lode 48 in. wide, gives a value of 1 dwt.

Cross-cutting for Stope-Filling.—270ft. Stopes.—Above the 440 level, a stopes, lode 39in. wide and worth 1 dwt.

Above the 340 level, a stopes, lode 100in. wide and worth 3 dwt.

Above the 240 level, a stopes, lode 60in. wide and worth 4 dwt.

160ft. Level, Drive South.—This has been extended 29ft, making a total of 87ft. The lode 88in. wide is worth 8 dwt.

The drive in the stopes, has been taken from 50 to 74ft, on a lode 30in. wide and worth 4 dwt. At 52ft. 6in. in the main drive a crosscut was put off and 39ft. conducted with Anderson work has been done.

Cross-cutting for Stope-Filling.—131ft. Stopes.—Above the 160ft. level, a stopes, lode 120in. wide and worth 12 dwt.

## ANDERSON SHAFT.

No working has been done during the month because of the "pumping" equipment not being sufficiently strong. Now that the shaft is connected with stopes mine it is intended to rearrange the pumping system.

## BUKIT MALACCA.

No. 1 Level, South of No. 1 Shaft. Here 15ft. has been driven, making a total of 330ft. The lode 48in. wide is worth 1 dwt.

No. 2 Level, South of No. 2 Shaft. From the winze below, the drives have been extended 24ft and to the end of the branch. This is now being stopped out.

During the month 2 stopes have been worked on a lode 71in. wide and worth 8 dwt. At surface and underground 495ft. of prospecting work has been done.

General. From the Willey. 10 tons of concentrates have been won worth 11 dwt. per ton.

Preparations are being made to erect a new Headgear over Koman Shaft and to change the pump at Stope mine. During any stoppage advantage will be taken to effect necessary repairs.

Office Note, Raub, 28 October, 1908.  
The re-arranging of the pump has been effected, a 14in. diameter plunger has taken the place of the 12in. diameter plunger, and the water at Anderson Shaft is now being pumped to the 160 feet level, instead of the surface, and is being easily dealt with by the larger pump at Stope.

The Mill Returns for four weeks ending October 10, are as follows—

Stamps: 40, ran 28 days less 19.2 hours for repairs and clean up.  
Huntington Mill ran 28 days less 13.6 hours for repairs and clean up.  
Ore Crushed: Komau 2,240 tons.  
Stope 7,534 tons.

Total 9,774 tons.  
Amalgam Collected 4,541 ozs. producing Retorted Gold 867,075 ozs.  
Smelted Gold 867,075 ozs.  
Average yield 1.560 dwt. value of tailings 670 tons.



It might easily have been in a Hongkong Court:—Is the Witness "B"? Your name? "John Smith." "Born?" "London." "Age?" "Forty-nine." "Business?" "Rotten."

A COOLIE, Chan Fok, was given six weeks by Mr. J. R. Wood to report for his slave. Chan relieved a school "boy" of \$9 worth of clothing on board the steamer *Tai On* last Wednesday.

THE *Nagasaki Press* states that the price of sugar at Vladivostok has trebled of late owing to the poor crops of last year. It is expected to advance still more as there are no supplies on hand.

POLICEMAN PINCOTT, of the Water Police Station, prosecuted a coolie for allowing a pony to stray on the public road during the night. Mr. Wood fined defendant \$5, in default a fortnight in gaol.

AN application for 12 months' leave of absence, for the purpose of proceeding to England, from Inspector R. Duncan, of the Sanitary Department, received the consideration of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon.

A CHINESE woman was fined the Police Court this morning for her uncleanly habit. She was charged with drawing water from a public fountain at Yau-ma-ti yesterday without a suitable receptacle, and fined \$2.

A TRADE Commissioner is to be appointed to the Straits Settlements and islands of the South Pacific by the Chinese Government, whose duty will be to encourage trade between those regions and the ports of China.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., announces that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending October 24 amounted to 23,178 95 tons and the sales during the period to 23,167 35 tons.

Two gambling raids were executed by the police last Sunday, resulting in the arrest of nineteen men at 15, Second Street, West Point, and three others in Queen's Road. The ring-leader in the Second Street raid was fined \$100, the remainder paying \$5 each.

THE Japanese Diet has been convened for December 22. The Emperor left Tokyo on 9th inst. to witness the grand military manoeuvres which are extending over the three prefectures of Osaka, Kyoto and Nara. Four divisions of troops are taking part.

A DISPATCH from Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi province, reports that the districts of Pehshé and Lungchow have been lately visited by violent rain storms causing great destruction to the crops. The greater portion of the districts concerned is now under water.

THE memorial to the officers and men of the Middlesex Regiment who fell in South Africa will be unveiled in Haversham Parish Church by Sir G. S. White, V.C., on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 21. All battalions of the "Disbanded" will be represented at the ceremony.

Two Indians—a policeman and a watchman—who were giving vent to their feelings last Wednesday afternoon in Wanchai Road, appeared in the Police Court, on Thursday, charged with fighting and creating a disturbance. The argument was over an umbrella. They were fined \$5 each.

THE *China Critic* is informed that a fortnight's suspension of work has been ordered at the Kaiping mines, so as to enable the sanitary authorities the better to cope with the plague outbreak at Tongshan. This has been done on the advice of Dr. Atkinson, the Hongkong plague expert.

A HANGCHOW dispatch reports that a number of criminals confined in the prison of the Ichu magistrate in that city attempted to break gaol on Sunday night. Only five, however, succeeded in doing so. It is stated that these five men are all important criminals, two of whom had been sentenced to death.

THE Ministry of Agriculture, Works and Commerce has authorized the construction of a large cotton spinning and weaving mill in Peking and has instructed the Viceroy and Governors of each province to purchase a certain number of shares in the concern, and also to assist the Ministry in disposing of the balance of shares that may remain unprovided for amongst the gentry and merchants throughout the country.

INSPECTOR of Trams Mr. Glendonning prosecuted a coolie in the Police Court, last Tuesday, for attempting to avoid paying his fare while travelling in a car on Monday night. The Inspector stated that while he was standing on the platform awaiting the approach of a Shau-ki-wan car, he saw the defendant clinging to the end of the car, and ready to jump off at the approach of the conductor. He pursued the coolie and gave defendant in custody. Lo Shing's ride cost him \$2.

AT the recent examinations of military cadets who have completed their studies abroad, the Ministry of War made the following statement of Chinese literature a sine qua non, in consequence of which only one cadet who had studied in Europe got "placed" in the first division out of twenty-one members, the other twenty being cadets who had studied in Japan, where, of course, the text books had been translated into Chinese. This will be a warning to other cadets now studying in Europe and the United States to pay more attention in the future to the literature of their own country.

TAN SUI, a coolie, of 68, Third Street, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood to-day on two counts of obtaining by fraud. On the first count, defendant took an order to the Wing Hop firm, 189, Des Voeux Road, and obtained a supply of fish. The order purported to have come from the Sing Lee shop, of 110, Hollywood Road, but which in reality was a forgery. Yesterday, defendant returned with another order to get a fresh supply, and this led to his arrest. Defendant explained that each order was given him by a man who promised to pay him for his services. He did not know that the orders were forged. The case was remanded to allow him to find "that man" and to produce witnesses.

Mrs. Justice Gomperts gave his decision this afternoon in the action brought by Dr. R. Captain, of 25, Hollywood Road, against J. Tejoomah, a trader, of 24, Queen's Road, to recover the sum of \$24.12, being, as it is stated, the sum of goods alleged to have been supplied to defendant and his servant, \$27.00 for a draft purchased for the defendant and sent to Hyderabad, and \$28.52 goods sold to the defendant. Tejoomah's cross-action was to recover \$94.67 balance for money lent and goods supplied. His Lordship gave judgment for Tejoomah for \$24.12 and costs which was set at \$100. Mr. E. J. Grier, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Co., appeared for Captain, while Mr. J. H. Gardiner, of Messrs. Broom and West, represented Tejoomah.

MESSRS. Cruz, Bastio & Co. have been appointed agents for the Netherlands Lloyd (Fire and Marine) of Amsterdam and Batavia, in this city, and are prepared to accept fire and marine risks at current rates.

CAPTAIN S. V. Y. de Horney, who is well-known on the China Station, has been awarded a good service pension of £150 a year, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Captain Morris H. Smyth on the 24th ult.

EARLY Wednesday morning, Li Tai, a Chinaman, stole two black cotton umbrellas and a pair of shoes, valued at \$1.50, from the s.s. *Charles Hardouin*. A few hours later, it was intimated to Li that he would be idle for a fortnight in the Victoria Gaol.

Six weeks' hard labour a coolie got in the Police Court, last Thursday, for stealing a brass clock from a hawk at 121, Second Street. He got an extra fourteen days for attempting to pawn the timepiece and giving false information to the pawnbrokers.

GRAND Secretary Chang Chih-tung, Director-General of the Canton-Hankow Railway, has announced his intention of leaving Peking at the end of the month for Hupéi, in order to devise ways and means for the speedy completion of that Railway.

Two truck coolies were each fined \$10 in the Police Court, last Tuesday, for obstructing a tramcar in Des Voeux Road on Monday. The defendants were pulling a loaded truck along the tram track, and, owing to the weight, could not make way in time.

THE calling out of the fire brigade at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, as stated in our last issue, was due to a chimney on the roof of 35, Wellington Street taking fire. The blaze was extinguished by the inmates before the arrival of the brigade.

FROM Mr. Arthur Chapman we have received his always admirable street index, which must be of the greatest use to property-owners. Of course, to ordinary occupiers, as most people are, the "supplement," as he calls it, might appear superfluous, but nevertheless it is a valuable addition not only to our immediate information but also to the annals of the Colony.

A PETTY officer of H.M.S. *Hyacinth* was recently produced in a Colombo Court, it being suspected that he was insane. He believed that coolies working on board the vessel wanted to kill him, and he armed himself with a knife and a club. Medical evidence showed that he was only temporarily deranged, and he was accordingly made over to the naval authorities.

DETECTIVE Sergeant Terrett summoned Mr. E. Neidhardt, of the Medical Hall, 8, Des Voeux Road, before Mr. J. R. Wood, last Tuesday, in the Police Court, for selling a certain kind of poison in a careless way, that is to say, without having the bottles labelled "Poison," both in English and Chinese. His Worship found defendant guilty and convicted him, but imposed no penalty, discharging him with a caution.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Comte de Grevy, and Annette, elder daughter of Mr. C. Grevy, senior partner of the firm of Ewens and Harston, solicitors, Hongkong. The Comte de Grevy is a son of a very old family in Brittany. Miss Ewens, who was born in Hongkong, left the Colony when very young and is at present in England. The marriage is fixed to take place on 3rd December.

As will be recalled by our readers H.E. Han Shih-chang, Viceroy of Manchuria, asked permission from the Central Government the other day to contract another foreign loan of Tls. 10,000,000 to carry on much needed work in the reorganization of his Viceroyalty. A Peking dispatch now states that the Ministry of Finance has reported adversely on the proposal, as the Viceroyalty may not be able to stand this additional burden.—N. C. D. News.

THE CHINESE house "boy" has been at it again, as was exemplified in a case which came before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning (21st inst.). The complainant in this case was Mrs. M. S. Northcott, who proceeded against Yung Chuk Sam, a house "boy" in her employ, for assault. It appears that on certain plaintiffs' arrival at her house some time yesterday, she ordered the defendant to close a door, which the latter did violently. On being asked to explain his insubordinate conduct, the "boy" struck the complainant on the face. This morning, he was fined \$5 by the magistrate for his cowardly behaviour.

A HAWKER, while walking along Bonham Strand yesterday afternoon, was knocked down and somewhat seriously hurt. Young Sam was sent to the hospital by Inspector Ritchie. The accident took place about noon. A ricksha carrying a European fare was travelling in a westerly direction. Arriving at a certain point the hawker got in the way, presumably in crossing the road. In order to avoid hitting the man with the ricksha, the driver, Fung Ngan, pushed the man to one side, causing him to fall. The vehicle was switched to one side, but not in time to get clear of the man, who was struck in falling. When he was picked up there was a nasty wound on his forehead. The ricksha coolie was arrested for negligent driving, and on being brought up in the Police Court this morning was ordered to pay compensation to the hawker.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Benlomond	Singapore	G. L. & Co.	Nov. 14
S. P. Ferdinand	Singapore	G. L. & Co.	Nov. 15
Iyo Maru	Singapore	G. L. & Co.	Nov. 15
Canton	Singapore	M. & Co.	Nov. 15
Aidenham	Manila	G. L. & Co.	Nov. 15
Meinam	Singapore	M. M.	Nov. 16
Scandia	Singapore	H. A. L.	Nov. 16
Lennox	Shanghai	C. F. R.	Nov. 17
Namsang	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	Nov. 17
Tjikani	Mol	J. M. & Co.	Nov. 18
Emp. of China	Japan	C. F. R.	Nov. 18
Goeben	Colombo	M. & Co.	Nov. 19
America Maru	Japan	T. K. & Co.	Nov. 20
Nitoko Maru	Thursday	N. Y. K.	Nov. 23
Takasaki Maru	Bombay	N. Y. K.	Nov. 25
Monteagle	Vancouver	C. F. R.	Dec. 3

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.	H.M.S. Whiting	at Kowloon Dock
Ayutla	"	"
Usher	"	"
Kalpan	"	"
Sai An	"	"
Courfield	"	"
Hallan	"	"
Ran Yik	"	"
Changsha	"	"
Tillam	"	"
Rajabari	"	"
Joshi Maru	"	"

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIS &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,400,000 \$100,000 }	\$2,005,774	{ Interim of £2 for first half year @ ex } 1/98 = \$21.948	5 1/2 %	{ 38 1/2 buyers London \$21.10 }
National Bank of China, Limited	90,000	£7	£4	{ £4,000 £10,000 }	\$10,883	\$2 (London 1/8) for 1903	...	150
<b>MARINE INSURANCE.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,475,757 \$24,243 }	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$180 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£11	£1	{ £185,000 Tls. 925,747 Tls. 118,277 }	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 2 1/2 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	15,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$908,478 \$91,522 }	\$2,506,011	{ Final of 3/12 making \$45 for 1906 and } { Interim of \$30 for 1907 }	5 1/2 %	\$785 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$908,478 \$91,522 }	\$591,703	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	9 %	\$167 1/2
<b>FIRE INSURANCE.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$908,478 \$91,522 }	\$372,488	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$98 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$908,478 \$91,522 }	\$248,027	\$24 for 1906	8 %	\$130
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$6,418 \$582 }	\$1,085	\$1 for 1906	...	\$15 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$20,000 \$19,000 \$1,000 }	NIL	\$24 for year ending 30.4.1908	7 1/2 %	\$31 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$908,478 \$91,522 }	\$17,755	\$14 for first half year ending 30.6.08	7 1/2 %	\$29 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £9,000 £1,000 }	£13,755	{ 0/6 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ } ex 1/8 11/16 = 15. 154	5 1/2 %	{ \$25 \$20 }
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £9,000 £1,000 }	£13,755	Interim of Tls. 14 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	{ Tls. 45 sellers Tls. 32 buyers }
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 70,000 Tls. 5,000 }	Tls. 14,510	Final of 1/6 making 3/6 for 1907 and interim of 1/6 (No. 10) for a/c 1908	6 %	45 1/2
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £908,478 £91,522 }	\$98	{ 1/20 for year ending 30.4.1908 }	4 1/2 %	\$25 buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$10,000 \$9,000 \$1,000 }	\$47,211	Final of Tls. 24 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 sellers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 140,000 Tls. 130,000 Tls. 10,000 }	Tls. 6,809	Final of Tls. 24 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 sellers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$908,478 \$91,522 }	Dr. \$279,271	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$125 sellers
London Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$908,478 \$91,522 }	Dr. \$135,231	\$11 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$20 sellers
Arab Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 90,000 Tls. 10,000 }	Tls. 5,173	Tls. 4 (6 1/2) for year ending 31.12.06	...	Tls. 90 sellers
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £908,478 £91,522 }	£11,550	{ Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- } ing 30.6.08	7 1/2 %	Tls. 158 sellers
R. B. Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £908,478 £91,522 }	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/6—48 cents	...	57 buyers
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Penwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	12,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$908,478 \$91,522 }	\$2,728	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$13
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$908,478 \$91,522 }	\$5,156	Final of 2/6 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$46 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$908,478 \$91,522 }	\$38,847	Interim of 2/6 for account 1907	8 1/2 %	\$92 1/2 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 900,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 33,724	Final of 1/6 making 1/6 in all Tls. 5 for } year ending 30.6.08	6 1/2 %	Tls. 80 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 607,257 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000 }	Tls. 28,026	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 153 1/2 sellers
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 Tls. 20,000 Tls. 5,000 }	Dr. Tls. 6,131	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 98 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$908,478 \$91,522 }	Dr. \$4,270	\$24 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$16 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$908,478 \$91,522 }	\$9,171	\$11.80 for 1906	...	\$174 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$908,478 \$91,522 }	\$14,659	Interim of 5/6 for account 1908	8 %	\$180
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$908,478 \$91,522 }	\$20,915	Interim of 5/6 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	\$94 sellers
Temple's Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$908,478 \$91,522 }	\$4,685	70 cents for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$94 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$908,478 \$91,522 }	\$59	\$14 for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$28 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	74,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,153,045 Tls. 170,000 Tls. 983,045 }	Tls. 107,547	Interim of Tls. 5 for account 1908	7 %	Tls. 116 1/2 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 170,000 Tls. 170,000 Tls. 0 }	\$1,141	Interim of 5/6 for account 1908	9 %	\$46
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Soo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 140,000 Tls. 10,000 }	Dr. Tls. 8,807	Tls. 31 for 1907	5 1/2 %	Tls. 68 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 140,000 Tls. 10,000 }	Dr. Tls. 9,553	50 cents for 1907	4 1/2 %	\$104 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 140,000 Tls. 10,000 }	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.08 (8 1/2 %)	...	Tls. 60 sellers
Lao-tung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 140,000 Tls. 10,000 }	Tls. 6,998	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 75 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 140,000 Tls. 10,000 }	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 440 sales
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Hell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	5,000	12 1/2	12 1/2	{ \$1,500 \$1,500 \$0 }	\$248	1/200 per share for 1907 = \$1.097	12 1/2 %	\$18 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$1,500 \$0 }	\$1,500	\$1.20 for 1907	12 1/2 %	\$10 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$1,500 \$0 }	\$1,500	No cents for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$58 sellers
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$1,500 \$0 }	\$1,500	No cents for 1907	...	\$94 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$1,500 \$0 }	\$1,500	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.8	5 1/2 %	\$224



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5025

十二月十年四十三緒光

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1908.

五拜禮 號三十月一十英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS .....  
Sterling ..... \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... \$14,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'ORS ..... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
E. Shellin, Esq.—Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Goss—Deputy Chairman.  
K. G. Barrett, Esq.  
G. Friesland, Esq.  
O. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
W. Helms, Esq.  
O. R. Lonsmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.  
Shanghai—W. ADAMS GRAM.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1908. [24]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... GOLD \$3,250,000  
ABOUT MEK \$7,222,222  
RESERVE FUND ..... GOLD \$3,250,000  
ABOUT MEK \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:  
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:  
THREEDNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND.  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 3 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.  
W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,525,000  
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS ..... £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.  
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.  
For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent.  
For 3 months 3 per cent.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29]

### NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).  
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,752,222.84 (about £479,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Siam, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Payohoran, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotabradja (Acheen), Bandjermasin, Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Hiphong, Ha Noi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.  
Do. 6 months 4 per do.  
Do. 3 months 3 1/2 per do.  
J. L. VAN HOUTEN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [26]

## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 44,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... Yen 15,100,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:  
TOKIO. OHEFOO.  
Kobe. TIENSIN.  
OSAKA. PEKIN.  
NAGASAKI. NEWOHWANG.  
LONDON. DALNY.  
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.  
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.  
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOWANG.  
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.  
BOMBAY. TIR-LING.  
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.  
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:  
For 12 months ..... 2 1/2 per cent.  
For 6 months ..... 2 per cent.  
For 3 months ..... 1 1/2 per cent.  
TAKKO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [23]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 4 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

### DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tals 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:  
Berlin. Calcutta. Hamburg. Hankow.  
Kobe. Peking. Singapore. Tientsin.  
Tientsin. Tientsin. Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:  
Koenigliche Sachbank (Preussische Staatbank).  
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.  
Deutsche Bank.  
S. Bleichroeder.  
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft.  
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie.  
Robert Warshawsky & Co.  
Mendelssohn & Co.  
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne.  
Frankfurt.  
Jacob S. H. Stern.  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.  
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln.  
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on term which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

### LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on term which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

### Intimations.

## THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central,

NEXT DOOR TO CONNAUGHT HOUSE HOTEL.

The Proprietors of the above High Class Tailoring, Hosiery, etc., Establishment, beg to notify the Public and their Numerous Customers that a Clearance Sale of their new and varied stock is now being held.

Prices have been considerably marked down for CASH.

Stocks consist of Men's Hosiery, the Celebrated "W. B." Corsets, and the well known Boots and Shoes by the Royal Shoe Co.

In addition to the above there are many Side Lines marked at most moderate prices, which cannot fail to be of interest, and an inspection is earnestly invited.

All our goods are sold at COST PRICE.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1908. [633]

### MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.  
Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.  
Apply to—  
E. J. LORES,  
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [190]

## Ships.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
LONDON, &c., via India Ports	DELHI	14th Nov.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	SICILIA	22nd Nov.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	About 26th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES	SOMALI	2nd Dec.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1908. [7]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A 5 or 10 Catty Box constitutes one of the most acceptable Presents to those at Home.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE SPECIALLY-BLENDED

FOOCHOW TEA.

PRICES:  
Including Freight, Duty and Delivery to any address in the United Kingdom.

Per 10 Catty Box, \$17.50. Per 5 Catty Box, \$10.00. [38]

## CHAMPAGNES.

LOUIS RENAU,  
PAUL DOMMER & CO.,  
DUC DE MONTBELLLO,  
IRROY & CO.,  
LANSON PERE ET FILS,  
POL ROGER,  
GIESLER & CO.,  
BOLLINGER & CO.,  
POMMERY & GRENO.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1908. [140]

## Hotels.

### HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17 Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites for Single

Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appoint-

ments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,  
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1908. [193]

### HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAY, the PRAX, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 50.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [1]

## Shipping—Steamers

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

### WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE:

S.S. "HONAM" 2,365 Tons; "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons; "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mail, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

### SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE:

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons and "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons. ("SUI-TAI" at Dock).

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.

Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.00  
Do. do. do. Monday do. \$6.00

### CANTON-MACAO LINE:

S.S. "HOI SANG."

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

### JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE:

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, 15th November.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF, at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

## Hotels.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP TO DATE

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Night

Hongkong, 31st June, 1907. [1]

### FOR

LUXURY, COMFORT & FRESH-

NESS, QUIET & EXCELLENT

CUISINE

STAY AT THE

### GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1908. [790]

### ASTOR HOUSE.

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and u entirely

New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine and

separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate

First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU, N. BEUMENTHAL,

Proprietor. Manager.

Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astor." [94]



## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"KLEIST" Capt. Ru. L. Meyer	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 18th November.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"GOEDEN" Capt. B. Wilhelm	About WEDNESDAY, 18th November.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. J. Minssen	THURSDAY, Noon, 3rd December.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sambill	Middle of November.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1908.

[8]

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	DUMSKA	Boyer	23rd Nov. P.M.
MARSEILLES, via PORT	TOURANE	Lancelin	24th Nov. at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	7th Dec. P.M.
MARSEILLES, via PORT	ARMAND BSHIC	Guionnet	8th Dec. at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £75.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1908.

[14]

## CHARGEURS REUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

## ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

GENOA TO HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest-Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.) VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO. Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHTS TO OVERLAND via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND AND EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER—13 Days.

LONDON AND PARIS—20 Days.

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

## Proposed Sailings:

CORSE ..... 26th Nov. AMIRAL DUPERRÉ ..... 11th Jan., 1909.

New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement; 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.

Intermediate class and rates of passage.

All round the world ticket by these boats, &amp;c.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1908.

[16]

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

## HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-CHI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP in 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS.

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES

Sailed 10th March, 1909.

[17]

## Intimation.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.3 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towsers are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the Bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 25 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebner, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[39]

## Shipping—Steamers.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half Nov.	AMOY	Second half Nov.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half Nov.	JAVA	Second half Nov.
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA	Second half Nov.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half Nov.	SHANGHAI	Second half Nov.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half Dec.	JAVA	First half Dec.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 13th November, 1908.

[15]

## MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOWANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons; 14 knots.

R.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons; 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 2 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamone.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamone, Canton, or to their Agents BARRETTO &amp; CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

[21]

## INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

## HOLD STORAGE

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

Wm FARLAN, Manager.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 275 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th Nov, 1907.

[18]

## "PERSEUS" THE CORVETTE.

A LINK WITH OLD JAPAN.

The Corvette *Perseus* (*Defiance II.*), which for over 24 years has acted as instructional tender to the Devonport torpedo school, has been sold to a firm of German shipbreakers, and will make her last voyage at the end of the month. This vessel, which in the sixties was considered one of the finest and smartest of corvette craft, formed part of the squadron of British men-of-war which in Sept. 1864, bombarded the forts at the entrance to the Japanese Island Sea. With six other British ships of war the *Perseus* formed one of the international fleet—British, French, Dutch, and American. It was A. J. Kingston, with Lieutenant F. J. Fill, who in the gathering darkness on Sept. 5, after the action against the Japanese shore batteries had been in progress for two and a half hours, took on himself the responsibility of landing a party from his ship, who forthwith spiked most of the guns in one of the batteries. On the following day, the *L. C. Express* relates, the attack by the fleet was continued, and a couple of days later the British admiral received the Japanese capitulation. The *Perseus* had only two wounded in the bombardment, but the vessel was badly holed by round shot, which in some cases behaved in a very erratic manner. One entering near the waterline deflected upwards and passed through the gunroom table, which was laid for breakfast, scattering its contents, and thence through the carpenter's cabin and deck planking, finally rolling along the upper deck. It is noteworthy that the gunner of the *Perseus*, Mr. Cockram (now retired chief gunner), who formed one of the spiking party, was afterwards attached to the New Naval College at Tokyo, and assisted to lay the foundation of the system of training in the Japanese navy.

The *Perseus* was afterwards under the late Sir Henry Keppel's command—in 1869—when he received news of a Chinese outrage at Swatow. Instantly he determined on action, and the *Perseus*, with other ships, was despatched to punish the semi-piratical villagers who had attacked a British naval party. Commodore Oliver J. Jones was sent on with this advance force, and without waiting for his chief or for reinforcements he took matters into his own hands, landed a detachment, burnt two or three villages, inflicted considerable loss on the inhabitants, and had his men on board again before the reinforcements could reach him.

## Auction.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW

the 14th November, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF WINE AND SPIRITS, Comprising—

PORT WINE, DUNDEE WHISKY, ROYAL CROWN SCOTCH WHISKY, AMERICAN RYE WHISKY, PERINET FILLS CHAMPAGNE, MARIE BRIZARD and ROGER COGNAC, CURMILL & CO'S COGNAC, MARCINO, ANISEITE, APRICOT BRANDY, &c. &c.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES &amp; HUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1908.

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## Intimations.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP ..... \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &amp;c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &amp;c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

[14]

## THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGS (TASTELESS) FORM.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a broken-down system. It is the result of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are such that the more prominent being sleep, loss of energy, and want of energy for all the ordinary activities of life. Now, what should be done? The answer is simple: take THERAPION.

VITAL STRENGTH &amp; ENERGY.

The new medicine THERAPION No. 3 is a combination of the most powerful and valuable ingredients known to science. It is a perfect and complete system of the vital forces that sustain the system. It is a perfect and complete system of the vital forces that sustain the system. It is a perfect and complete system of the vital forces that sustain the system.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 3.

This is a combination of the most powerful and valuable ingredients known to science. It is a perfect and complete system of the vital forces that sustain the system. It is a perfect and complete system of the vital forces that sustain the system. It is a perfect and complete system of the vital forces that sustain the system.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE.

LIGHTED UP AFRESH.

This is a combination of the most powerful and valuable ingredients known to science. It is a perfect and complete system of the vital forces that sustain the system. It is a perfect and complete system of the vital forces that sustain the system. It is a perfect and complete system of the vital forces that sustain the system.

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## Intimations.



**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,**  
&c., &c., &c.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE  
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

**WATSON'S BALM OF ANISEED,**  
\$0.50 and \$1.00.

A reliable remedy for all severe, acute, chronic, and lingering coughs and colds. Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.

**WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS.**  
\$0.60.

Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the head, sneezing, &c.

**WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES,**  
\$0.75.

For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness, coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of the throat and lungs.

**WATSON'S WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP,**  
\$0.75.

Highly recommended.

**WATSON'S EMBROCATION,**  
\$0.60.

For colds in the chest, bronchitis, sore throat, &c.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

## NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

## BIRTHS.

On November 5, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. L. JUNGINGER, a son.

On November 5, 1908, at Shanghai, to Dr. and Mrs. F. J. TOOKER, a daughter.

On November 6, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of F. SEIGELKIN, of a son.

## MARRIAGE.

On Monday, November 9, 1908, at Shanghai, JOHN THEODORE FORD, youngest son of Vernon Ford, Esq., of South View Lodge, Southsea, to ETHEL MARY ST. CLAIR, youngest daughter of the late Surgeon-Major General James Davis, A.M.S.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1908.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French mail of the 13th October was delivered in London on the 13th inst.

The English Club at Manila celebrated the King's birthday by a brilliant inaugural festival in its new premises.

POLICEMAN PINCHOT, of the Water Police Station, prosecuted a coolie for allowing a pony to stray on the public road during the night. Mr. Wood fined defendant \$5, in default a fortnight in goal.

## HONGKONG AND MACAO.

## GOVERNOR'S FORTHCOMING VISIT.

It is very probable that the anniversary of the birth of Dom Manuel II., the King of Portugal, on the 13th inst., will be made the occasion for an official visit by the leading authorities at Hongkong to Macao. When the Governor of Macao, H.E. Alves Rodas, passed through Hongkong to take up his appointment at the Portuguese Settlement he paid a formal visit to Sir Frederick Lugard at Mountaine Lodge, being later entertained by Rear-Admiral Stokes and Mrs. Stokes at the Admiralty Bungalow at the Peak. Since the assumption of his administration at Macao, the exigencies of duty prevented the Governor of Hongkong from returning the call to his Portuguese colleague. No more auspicious occasion can be selected by Sir Frederick for the return visit than that contemplated for Sunday, the birthday of the Boy King of Portugal. His Excellency will, of course, be accompanied by his staff. Included in the party will also be Commodore Lyons, and Mrs. and Miss Lyons. We have heard also that the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, and Mrs. May will form members of the visiting party to Macao. There is talk that Mr. J. J. Leiria, the Portuguese Consul in Hongkong, will be the guest of the Governor of Macao on the occasion of the visit of Sir Frederick on Sunday. When seen by a reporter of this paper this morning Senhor Leiria, while confirming the substantial accuracy of our information, was not then in a position to state anything official for publication, inasmuch as, he stated, no definite arrangement had yet been settled. It is reported in naval circles that the British sloop *Gho* will convey the distinguished visitors to Macao.

## BRIDGES STREET AROUSED.

## STRANGE STORIES OF QUAIN DOINGS.

Bridges Street did not get to bed until quite late last night. The news had got around that two householders were going to law on the morrow to settle a twelve-days-old dispute, which had started on the house-tops. Ladies whispered to each other and shook their heads when the whole story had been discussed for the hundredth time; the male element sat by and listened intently, remarking when they could get the chance, that it was a pity that linen of that hue could not be washed at home, while even the Chinese shopkeepers who had heard a bit of the story, stopped work for a minute to point out the two houses to newcomers.

While this was going on the people in the two houses had their heads together, so to speak, thinking out what excuse each had to tell the magistrate. "Yes," said the speaker of the latter house, "we are accused of assaulting those Chinese boys who have been causing trouble to this house, and we admit it. We would not touch the lads if they did not come on the roof and annoy the women by their behaviour."

This afternoon the elite of Bridges Street and vicinity turned out in full force and every available seat in the Police Court was taken by those who had come to listen to the fun. Everybody who is anybody was there. But they were doomed to disappointment. They listened to the charge read to each side—assault and using abusive language. They heard that the solicitor for the Chinese was willing to withdraw his summonses on condition that the leader on the other side, a foreigner, be bound over to keep the peace. They heard, also, the other solicitor consenting to that, and all the summonses were struck out. They heard mentioned—that the Chinese had applied for an order not to allow the foreigner to go to the roof of his own house, and they heard, finally, the other solicitor asking that the Chinese be warned not to "meddle" with his client's wife any more. They heard so more, not even the story of somebody looking through keyholes while somebody else was dressing.

And Bridges Street returned home to keep up another late night.

A CHINESE woman was fined in the Police Court this morning for her uncivilly habit. She was charged with drawing water from a public fountain at Yau-ma-tei yesterday without a suitable receptacle, and fined \$2.

TSE SUI, a coolie, of 68, Third Street, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood today on two counts of obtaining and attempting to obtain goods by fraud. On the 11th instant, defendant took an order to the Wing Hop firm, 189 Des Voeux Road, and obtained a supply of fish. The order purported to have come from the Sing Lee shop, of 110, Hollywood Road, but which in reality was a forgery. Yesterday, defendant returned with another order to get a fresh supply, and this led to his arrest. Defendant explained that each order was given him by a man, who promised to pay him for his services. He did not know that the orders were forged. The case was remanded to allow him to find "that man" and to produce witnesses.

Mr. Justice Gompertz gave his decision this afternoon in the action brought by Dr. R. Captain, of 25, Hollywood Road, against J. Tejomall, a trader, of 34, Queen's Road, to recover the sum of \$246.12, being as to \$150 food and goods alleged to have been supplied to defendant and his servant \$37.60 for a draft purchased for the defendant and sent to Hyderabad, and \$58.52 goods sold to the defendant. Tejomall's cross-action was to recover \$504.67 balance for money lent and goods supplied. His Lordship gave judgment for Tejomall for \$244.45 and costs which was put at \$200. Mr. E. J. Gray, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Gray, appeared for Captain, while Mr. J. H. Gardiner, of Messrs. Brathwaite and How, represented Tejomall.

## TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.

## CARGO-COOLIE INJURED.

An accident, which might have been attended with serious consequences, occurred about 3.30 o'clock this afternoon. A car of the electric tramways—No. 1—was proceeding east from the Wing Lok terminus. At that time of the afternoon, to-day, a large number of cargo coolies was employed unloading a number of jacks on the waterfront, conveying the bags of merchandise on their shoulders across the roadway to godowns in Connaught Road. One of these men was in the act of crossing the track to the godown with a one-pitful bag of rice on his right shoulder. Apparently he did not hear the warning gong sounded by the conductor of the No. 1 car, for while it approached he continued his pace across the track. Observing that a collision was imminent, the conductor with considerable presence of mind, applied the emergency brake, which acted at once but not before the coolie was violently thrown off the track on the southern side of the road. Fortunately the man was hit by the end of the stopping car, but the violence of the fall was enough to bruise his right shoulder and cut a wound on the back of his head. For a moment the coolie was rendered insensible. The conductor and his ticket collector, after stopping their car, alighted at once and proceeded to ascertain the extent of the coolie's injuries. By blowing their whistle they summoned the aid of a tram inspector, one of whom (a Chinaman) promptly appeared and attended the injured coolie, who after a while was able to pick himself up and had his wound dressed.

## THE KOWLOON CITY ROAD "HOLD UP."

## CLEVER CAPTURE BY EUROPEAN DETECTIVE.

Just as we were going to press yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, presiding at the Police Court, entered a conviction against the two coolies, who were brought before him and charged with having been concerned in the robbery of Miss Storr, a missionary lady, on the Kowloon City Road on the evening of the 26th ulto.

It was explained during the hearing of the case that just before seven o'clock that evening Miss Storr, who resides at the Victoria Home, Ma-tau-chung, accompanied by six Chinese school-girls, started out to return to the Home in a Yau-ma-tei ferry-boat. The youngest of the girls carried Miss Storr's satchel, which contained something near \$300 in notes, a number of sovereigns, some small change, and a couple of cheques. The party landed safely at Yau-ma-tei and proceeded to walk the remainder of the distance, nearly two miles, and along a deserted road. As they were approaching Ma-tau-wai village, which is some little distance from the Home, they were attacked by four men who came up from behind. One of the robbers seized hold of Miss Storr and held her back, two others had their attention occupied in looking after the two eldest girls, who were terror-stricken, while the fourth man relieved the little girl of the satchel. Meanwhile, Miss Storr cried loudly for help, but no help came, and in the darkness the robbers made good their escape.

The outrage was immediately reported to the police. Detective Sergeant Terrett soon got on the trail of the robbers and before the week was ended he had four men under lock and key. Out of this number two were identified by the lady and they were each sentenced to six months' hard labour and recommended for banishment. The charge against the remaining two could not be proved and they were discharged.

Great credit is due to Detective Terrett for the able manner he followed up the clue, which led to such a clever arrest.

## GOLF.

The monthly competition for the Captain's Cup took place at Happy Valley between 7th and 9th November. The following cards were returned:

## CAPTAIN'S CUP.

Capt. Murray..... 88-12-78  
C. F. Dixon..... 90-13-77  
H. C. R. Boucher, R.N..... 86-9-77  
J. Douglas..... 90-12-78

## 24 entries.

## POOL.

Staff Surgeon Tomlinson..... 85-16-69  
Capt. Murray..... 88-12-78  
C. F. Dixon..... 90-13-77  
H. C. R. Boucher, R.N..... 86-9-77  
J. Douglas..... 90-12-78  
W. H. Mansfield..... 85-13-82  
A. V. Campbell..... 94-12-82

## 11 entries.

Winner of Cup..... Winner of Pool.....

THE calling out of the fire brigade at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, as stated in our last issue, was due to a chimney on the roof of 35, Wellington Street taking fire. The blaze was extinguished by the inmates before the arrival of the brigade.

A HAWKER, while walking along Bonham Strand yesterday afternoon, was knocked down and somewhat seriously hurt. Young Sam was sent to the hospital by Inspector Riche. The accident took place about noon. A sick-she carrying a European fare was travelling in a westerly direction. Arriving at a certain point the hawker got in the way, presumably in crossing the road. In order to avoid hitting the man with the sick-she, the hawker pulled up and Ngan, pushed the man to one side, casting him to fall. The vehicle was switched to one side, but not in time to get clear of the man, who was struck in falling. When he was picked up there was a nasty wound on his forehead. The hawker was arrested for negligent driving, and on being brought up in the Police Court this morning was ordered to pay a fine of \$100, or in default to be imprisoned for two weeks.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## PROPOSED TYPHOON SHELTER.

## [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 12th November.

As a result of the calamity wrought by the typhoon of the 28th July last, Mr. Ng Yim Fui, an experienced prefect here, has submitted a petition to the Viceroy, suggesting to select a suitable part of the Canton harbour to be constructed into a typhoon refuge for the native craft to take shelter in case of a typhoon visiting the port. Mr. Ng has also forwarded a plan to the Viceroy for his approval. In reply to Mr. Ng the Viceroy stated that it was a wise plan to construct a typhoon refuge for the native craft in anticipation of accidents and highly commended Ng's idea and plan for the proposed undertaking. But to begin with this important scheme care must be taken in making complete and satisfactory arrangements. For this reason the Shan-Hou Chu officials should be instructed, together with the Provincial Treasurer, to consult with the local gentry and the Central Relief Committee in the matter and to give their opinion as to how this project can be best carried out.

## THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

As the outcome of the recent rioting in Hongkong by the Japanese boycott agitators, the Japanese marine products dealers in this city are apparently in a state of fear that their assets might be looted off by the members of the "Dare Death Society" of Hongkong, who are, as is stated in the papers, said to have come up to Canton. From the beginning of last week Japanese marine products entirely disappeared from those firms who formerly dealt in these goods, and moreover, fresh notices are now posted on the doors of the dealers' shops inscribed with the characters "To promote native industries, only Chinese sea delicacies are offered for sale."

## AN OFFICIAL'S PROMOTION.

To-day, the Senior Lieutenant Tartar General Fu took over temporary charge of the Canton Tartar General's yamen from H.E. King Fung, who will leave here in the course of a week for the Capital to take up his new appointment as President of the Imperial Household Department. H.E. King will probably be a passenger on the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Kowloon*.

## THE FLOODS.

This morning a party of the Central Relief Committee proceeded by the steam-launch *Hong Tung* to the Ching Yuen district to make an inspection of the embankments which were damaged by the floods and which have now been reconstructed. The Central Relief Committee has during the last few days received letters from various districts which have been devastated by the floods applying for seeds to be sown during the winter season.

## A HANDSOME DONATION.

A sum of \$1,300, being the amount of subscriptions collected in Shanghai by some of the newspapers there, has been received by the Central Relief Committee towards the flood relief funds.

## A DRASTIC PROCEEDING.

With a view to encourage the railway share-holders to pay their second call of shares, in the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, under the direction of Sir Chun Tung Liang, Cheng, the members of the board of directors of the Company have been warned to pay their instalments not later than the 13th instant, while all the other members of the Company, who are shareholders, to deposit theirs not later than the 18th. Fines will be imposed on anyone in case of failure to pay the money due within the limited period.

## OFFICIALISING A RAILWAY.

As no progress has been apparent in the collection of the second call of shares of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, even when the day fixed for the closing of the lists is about to expire shortly, H.E. Chang Chih Tsung, the Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway, is said to be determined that the Company should be turned into an official and mercantile concern in order that the road may be completed at an early date without further delay.

## WHEN TEA IS LATE.

## AMAH ACCUSES EMPLOYER OF ASSAULT.

The late arrival of his morning tea was the subject discussed in the Police Court this forenoon, between master and servant. The trouble, if trouble it is to be called, was of a trifling matter and Mr. Wood dealt with it accordingly.

An amah was the complainant, and she prosecuted her employer—a foreigner, residing at Mosque Junction—for assault on the 11th inst. It was stated by the amah that on that morning her master complained that he did not get his tea in time, at 7 a.m., and called her lazy. She retorted: "If you don't give me any wood then how do you expect me to get tea ready?" Defendant, she said, rushed at her, struck her, and chased her out of the house. She had not been back. Her clothes were still in the house, and she wanted them.

Defendant denied striking complainant. He had complained repeatedly about his tea being late. For the last few mornings she brought up the tea whenever she liked. On the day in question he saw her in the act of pouring out the hot water. He went up to her, took away the kettle, and told her to leave the house. He had been in the Colony for thirty years and had struck nobody, much less a woman.

His Worship considered that defendant had lost his temper. The very fact that he was out in the trouble of being brought to Court was sufficient punishment. He discharged the amah, and told defendant to pay the complainant what she wanted for her tea.

## SINCE IN WOMEN MALTREATED.

## TIED AND ROBBED OF THEIR VALUABLES.

In Shau-ki-wan harbour last evening two women were maltreated and relieved of their valuables by robbers, who succeeded in making good their escape with the loot.

At about half-past seven o'clock two men appeared on the beach and hired a sampan to take them, so they ordered, to the other side of the harbour. There were two women on board the boat—mother and daughter—the mother working the oars and the daughter paddling at the bow. When the boat had got some little distance out in the harbour the women were ordered to make for another point instead. In a few minutes another order was given. On this occasion the women were ordered to steer for a junk which lay at anchor at the entrance to the harbour. The boat people naturally suspected nothing, and steered the boat in that direction. A few yards away from the junk the two passengers rose from their seats as if making preparations to board the junk once alongside. Instead of that both women were suddenly seized, and pressed to the bottom of the boat. Their hands were tied behind their backs, and their bangles, rings and hair ornaments removed, as also a quantity of clothing found in the boat.

The robbers then took charge of the boat and rowed it alongside the junk which they boarded, pushing the sampan away as they did so. The junk sailed out of the harbour immediately afterwards. In answer to the cries of the women other sampans went to their rescue and the unfortunate women were freed from their bindings. The matter was reported to Inspector Cameron, at Shau-ki-wan Police Station.

## JAPAN AND CHINA.

## MR. TANG SHAO-YI ON THE SITUATION.

The Tokyo correspondent of the *Oriskany* credits Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the Chinese Commissioner now in Tokyo, for the following opinions:

Regarding the relations between Japan and China, Mr. Tang says that during the three weeks since he arrived in Tokyo, he has had occasion to meet prominent Japanese officials and private gentlemen, and exchanged views with them in regard to means for promoting friendship between the two countries. In an interview with Marquis Katsuma, the Premier, and Count Komura, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, he took special pains to explain the real situation of China, and was deeply impressed on learning of Japan's sincere intentions towards his country. He was very happy to find that the way was opened for a conciliatory feeling and an increase in the friendship between the two nations.

On the Manchurian question Mr. Tang noted that it was believed by some that the Chinese Government was discontented with the attitude of the Japanese Government. This opinion was, however, incorrect. Such was not the case. Only a short time had elapsed since the Russo-Japanese War, and the questions pending between the two countries concerning Manchuria were not of such a nature as could be solved in such a short time. During his tenure of the viceroyship of Mukden, he had represented both to his Government and to the Japanese Government that the solution of Manchurian questions called not only for an exchange of sincere and true opinion between the two countries, but for reasonable length of time. Some of the Japanese residents in Manchuria did not appear to be aware of the cordial regard entertained by their Government and people at home towards China. This misunderstanding would be dispelled when order was restored in Manchuria.

Dealing with causes for dissatisfaction in China, Mr. Tang went on to say that the relations now existing between the two countries are very satisfactory, as he had already mentioned. If there was one cause more than another which had given rise to a feeling of resentment in China, it was the *Tatar-mansu* incident. Count Hayashi, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, might have been forced by public opinion in Japan to take the course adopted. As a matter of fact, the origin and circumstances of this incident as put forward by China were unfortunately not appreciated by the Japanese. This was due to the lack of a means of bringing public opinion in the two countries into better understanding. When his opinion was sought by the Chinese Government on the question of the *Tatar-mansu* affair, he replied that from the standpoint of international law, China was in the wrong, but from a moral point of view, China was in the right. Subordinate officials of the two countries, not understanding the motives of the higher authorities, are apt to abide too narrowly by the letter of the law.

In consequence, questions arose between the two countries which threatened to involve both Governments in discord. The authorities must in both cases exercise due care, for the prevention of such evils. As he had repeatedly pointed out, the relations between the Governments of the two countries were very satisfactory, but it was a matter of great difficulty to establish a better mutual understanding between the two peoples and promote a conciliatory spirit among them. It was the duty of men of intelligence in both countries to strive to establish a better understanding, and thus maintain the peace of the Orient.—*Japan Chronicle*.

A FINE of \$10, with the option of fourteen days' hard labour, was imposed on a sampan woman by Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, this morning, in the Police Court, for mooring her boat near the wharf of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf Godown Co. early this morning, causing an obstruction. Captain Brown, in the employ of the Godown Company, prosecuted. The weeping of friends of the defendant outside the Victoria Court during the forenoon was sufficient evidence that the fine had not been paid.

## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## SHANGHAI LIBEL CASE.

## MR. HENRY O'SHEA CONVICTED.

## SENTENCED TO TWO MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

## [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 18th November,  
4.10 p.m.

Mr. Henry O'Shea, Editor and Proprietor of the *China Gazette*, against whom a criminal action has been brought for having, it is alleged, libelled Judge Willey, of the United States Court in China, over the impeachment case in which His Honour was concerned, has been found guilty and convicted by the Crown.

Judge Willey did not press for a heavy sentence.

Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, of H. B. M. Supreme Court, the presiding Judge, in passing sentence, remarked that Mr. O'Shea had been found guilty of a grave libel against the Judge of a friendly Power.

His Honour sentenced Mr. O'Shea to two months' imprisonment as a misdemeanant in the first division.

Application for bail was refused.

## [Reuter's.]

## The German Reichstag.

LONDON, 17th November.

Besides the outspoken criticisms and the autocratic tendencies in the debate in the Reichstag, the unanimous declarations of German friendliness to Great Britain were notable.

Prince-Buelow said it was wrong to interpret the interview as inimical to Japan.

Germany did not contemplate any maritime adventure in the Pacific, and the Kaiser agreed with his advisers in recognising the importance of what had been achieved by Japan both politically and militarily.

Crowds awaited the opening of the Reichstag and Prince-Buelow was greeted with cries of "Czablanica, resign."

## The Russian Navy.

In reference to the report, which appeared in the *Standard*, that thirteen Russian Admirals had been placed on the retired list, as per telegram 6,478 of the 7th inst., Reuter's is officially informed that the Admirals retired with promotion rank.

## The Debate in the Reichstag.

The debate in the German Reichstag which is still proceeding is epoch making; never have a Sovereign's acts been subjected to such searching criticism on all sides; even the Kaiser's visit to Austria and His Majesty's interest in Count Zeppelin are denounced as trivial at the present juncture; and the English fashion of asking questions in Parliament is demanded.

## CRICKET.

## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

## LEAGUE FIXTURES.

"A" Team v. Crisgenpower. The following will represent the "A" team in the match on the Club's ground, commencing at 2.15 p.m. to-morrow:

Messrs. W. C. D. Turner, A. E. Lanning, E. H. Hyde, A. P. Dushwood, E. Irving, W. Waterhouse, J. W. Taylor, H. H. Taylor, E. C. Oliver, R. H. E. J. H. Haughton, and Lt. H. M. Liepmann.

## "B" Team v. R.G.A.

The "B" Team will be represented by the following, commencing at 2.15 p.m. on the Military ground:

Messrs. K. Hancock, H. Hancock, A. A. Claxton, F. H. H. Stevens, A. O. Tang, S. B. Logan, W. E. L. Sheaton, P. J. J. F. J. Galehorpe, C. T. Beath and Lt. G. R. Home.

HONGKONG C. C. "A" v. CHAISEPOWER C. C. The above match will take place on the Pong-king C. C. Ground on Saturday at 2.15 p.m. The following will play for Crisgenpower:—L. E. Lanning (capt.), R. Bass, A. O. Brown, G. Evans, C. A. Hancock, H. L. Mansderson, J. D. Norris, J. Osmar, A. Pestoni, W. H. Vivesash and Lt. A. Rose.

## LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the table up to date:

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.	Percent.
Civil Service.....	2	3	0	0	100	100
H. K. C. C. "B".....	1	4	0	0	100	100
Telegraphists.....	1	4	0	1	100	100
Crisgenpower.....	1	3	1	1	75	75
H. K. C. C. "A".....	1	3	1	0	100	100
Kowloon.....	1	0	1	0	100	100
Royal Engineers.....	1	0	1	0	100	100
H. K. Police.....	1	0	1	0	100	100
M. E. A. (M. E. A.).....	1	0	1	0	100	100
A. O. W. A. (A. O. W. A.).....	1	0	1	0	100	100



## COUNT OKUMA INTERVIEWED.

"These men regard the question of American-Chinese relations from the elevated standpoint of the statesman, but from the deeper where the ward politician always takes stand. It is very certain they would be party to any sacrifice of Japanese interests. But they realize also that American interests in Asia are already too good and too essential for the United States to neglect them. They admit that *gentlemanly* between America and China is advisable, indeed is inevitable, and assure they seek to still the conditions that cannot be met by demanding that the scope of

A WASHINGTON despatch, of 9th inst., to *N. C. D. News*, says: Mr. Taft in an interview with a newspaper correspondent says that he is most welcome in the position for which he has been chosen, is the opportunity offered to help to the Philippines and to China. President Roosevelt has sent a letter to the newspapers in which he says that the question raised (i.e. with reference to Mr. Taft being Governor-General) was not an issue of the campaign.

THE Japanese Diet has been convoked December 27. The Emperor left Tokyo 9th inst. to witness the grand military maneuvers which are extending over the prefectures of Osaka, Kinki and Nara. The divisions of troops are taking part.

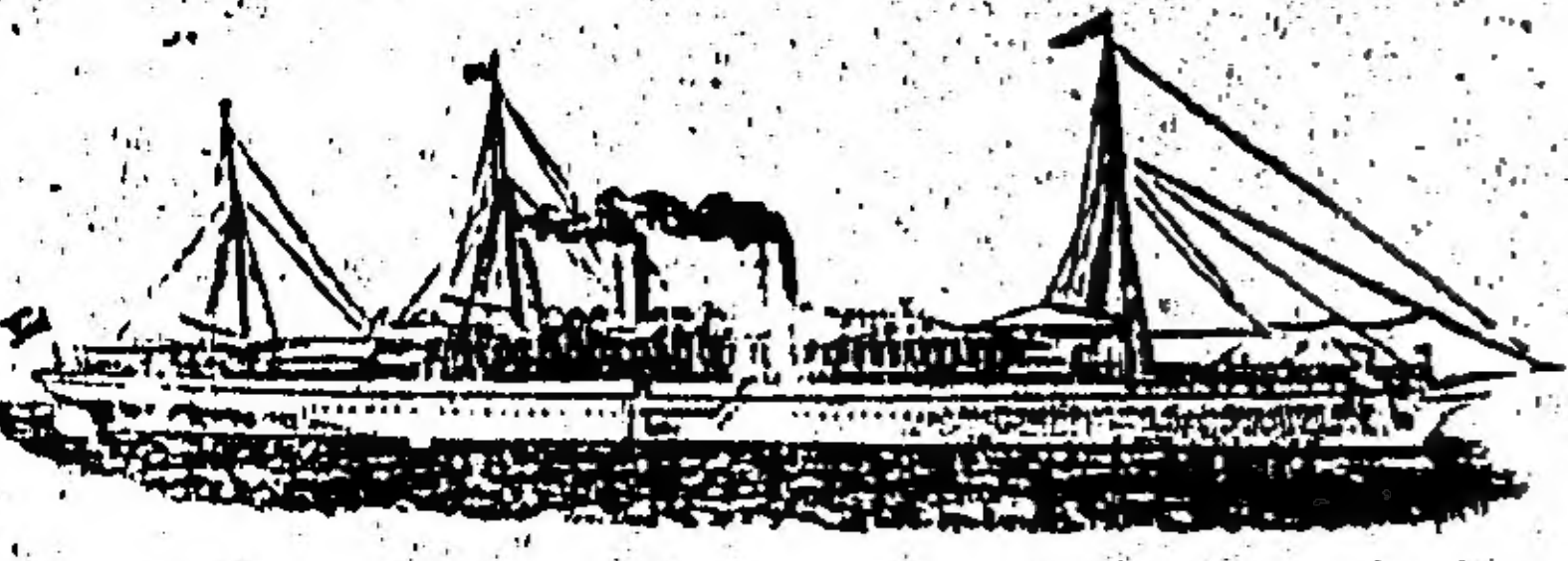
**F.C.D. 1941**

## Proprietor

Hongkong, 10th November. 902.



## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.  
12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

## PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" .....	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 28th	Dec. 10th
"MONTEAGLE" .....	6,163	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9th	Jan. 2nd, 1909
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" .....	6,000	SATURDAY, Dec. 19th	Jan. 8th
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" .....	6,000	SATURDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 5th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" .....	6,000	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th	March 5th
"MONTEAGLE" .....	6,163	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd	Mar. 26th

"EMPRESS" steamships will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.  
S.S. "MONTEAGLE" at 12 Noon.

THE Quick route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class .....

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.  
SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
U. W. DRADDOK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c.,  
Corner Paddar Street and Praya, Opposite Blain Fin.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## (PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	SUNDAY, 15th Nov., Daylight
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	THURSDAY, 19th Nov., Noon
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 20th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	NAMSANG	SATURDAY, 21st Nov., Noon
MOJI		
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	FOOKSANG	FRIDAY, 27th Nov., 1 P.M.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

## Occurring 24 Days.

The steamers *Kaitang*, *Namsang* and *Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and return at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chaofo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,  
General Managers.  
Telephone No. 61.  
Hongkong, 13th November, 1908.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"HUPH"	15th Nov., 8 A.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	17th " " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAM"	17th " " " "
NINGBO & SHANGHAI	"CHEWAN"	17th " " " "
TIENSIN	"KHEIOW"	19th " " " "
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"FAURENG"	19th " " " "
CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	20th " " " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN	"CHANGSHA"	23rd " " " "

MANILA and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fare, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong, 13th November, 1908.



## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
RUBI	3540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 14th Nov., at Noon
CAIRO	3540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 21st Nov., at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to

## SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

November 13 1908

## Shipping—Steamer.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW.

## THE Company's Steamship

## "HATTAN."

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 13th November, 1908. [979]

## HONGKONG, NEW YORK &amp; BOSTON.



## AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "INVERCLYDE" .....

to be followed by

S.S. "BRAEMAR" .....

For freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th November, 1908. [984]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all

Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also

for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To Sail
<i>Shoreline</i>	5,223	Shotton	Nov. 19
<i>Kumero</i>	5,435	Cowley	Dec. 17
<i>Island</i>	4,750	Boyd	Jan. 14
<i>Beverly</i>	4,445	Mathie	Feb. 11

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED  
General Agents.

Queen's Building,  
Hongkong 10th October, '08. [19 20]

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 30th November, 1908.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 19th October, 1908. [954]

## THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"TUDOR PRINCE"

Captain Macdonald, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about SATURDAY, the 14th December, 1908.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. [981]

## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" .....

"KWONG SAI" .....

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Five New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabin.

Passage Fare—Single Journey .....

Meals .....

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
and  
SHIH ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
No. 1, Queen's Road West,  
Hongkong and Canton, 1908.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



## STEAM

FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELHI."

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., TO-MORROW, the 14th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *China*, 8,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed direct to the R.M.S. *Esperanza*, due in London on 16th December, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWITT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 13th November, 1908. [974]

## FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON-APCAR."

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th November, 1908. [974]

## NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florida and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAIO.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERMAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"CAPRI."

Captain Pedone, will be despatched, as above TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th November, 1908. [95]

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" .....

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th November, 1908. [840]

## For Sale.

THE RAPID MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGON (TATTOO) FORM.

CURE NO. 1

FOR UPON MAN

NO SUFFERE

NOW DESPAIR

THE RAPID MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGON (TATTOO) FORM.

CURE NO. 1

FOR UPON MAN

NO SUFFERE

NOW DESPAIR

THE RAPID MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGON (TATTOO) FORM.

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FOR UPON MAN

NO SUFFERE

NOW DESPAIR

THE RAPID MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGON (TATTOO) FORM.

CURE NO. 1

## HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 7th November, 1908. per 5 Man.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B.

" Corned—Hain Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Shiu

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yuk

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chuan

" Bullock's Brains—, Kacow per set

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li

" Corned—Hain Ngau Li

" Head—Ngau Tau

" Heart—Ngau Som

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin

" Feet—Ngau Keok

" Kidneys—Ngau Yui

" Tail—Ngau Mei

" Liver—Ngau Con

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-koek

" Mutton Chop—Yang Pai Kwat

" Leg—Yang Pei

" Shoulder—Yang Shau

" Pig's Chutlings—Chi chaoeng

" Brains—Chi Know

" Feet—Chi Keok

" Fry—Chi Chak

" Head—Chi Tau

" Heart—Chi Sum

" Kidneys—Chi Yui

" Liver—Chi Kon

" Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwat

" Corned—Hain Chu Yuk

" Leg—Chi Pei

" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yang Tau

" Keok

" Heart—Yang Sum

" Kidneys—Yang Yui

" Liver—Yang Con

" Sucking Pig, To Order—Chu Chai

" Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau

" Mutton—Sang Yang Yau

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong







## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIS &amp; Co. Corrected to noon, later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REP'T.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROPRIATE DIVIDEND AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$15,500,000	\$2,005,774	Interim of 1/2 for first half year @ 5% 1/92 = \$1.942	5 1/2 %	\$815 buyers London £81.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	90,000	£2	£66	\$1,500,000 \$150,000	\$10,233	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$50
<b>MARINE INSURANCE.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$137,717 \$1,637,717	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$180 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,500,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 307,747 Tls. 137,777	Tls. 162,512	Final of 7/10 making 15/- for 1907	6 %	T's. 87 1/2 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$3,000,000 \$202,478 \$3,202,478	\$2,506,011	Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$30 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$785 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$199,032 \$1,199,032	\$191,763	\$12 and bonus \$5 for 1906	9 %	\$167 1/2
<b>FIRE INSURANCE.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$172,437	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$98 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$148,097	\$27 for 1906	8 %	\$230
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$24	\$7,500,000 \$104,638 \$104,638	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	...	\$15 sellers
Donghai Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil	\$1 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 1/2 %	\$33 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,200,000 \$1,200,000	\$7,755	\$1 1/2 for first half-year ending 30.6.08	7 1/2 %	\$29 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£1,755	\$1 1/2 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154	5 1/2 %	\$35 \$30
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 4,510	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 45 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 £1,000,000	£63,817	Final of 1/- making 3/- for 1907 and Interim of 1/- (No. 10) for a/c 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 52 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$08	\$1 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	4 1/2 %	\$25 \$25 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 sellers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$279,371	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$115 sellers
Union Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$135,131	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.8.06	...	\$22 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,171	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 29.2.08	7 1/2 %	Tls. 15 1/2 sellers
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 £1,000,000	£1,155	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 29.2.08	7 1/2 %	Tls. 15 1/2 sellers
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 £1,000,000	Dr. £2,191	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 29.2.08	7 1/2 %	Tls. 15 1/2 sellers
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Wapwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$13
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,556	Final of 1/4 making 3/4 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$46 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,817	Interim of \$2 for account 1907	8 1/2 %	\$92 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 33,742	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making in all Tls. 5 for year ending 30.6.08	6 1/2 %	Tls. 80 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 12,626	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 153 1/2 sellers
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,331	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 98 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$4,200	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$10 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,121	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,174	\$1.80 for 1906	...	\$1 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,639	Interim of 1/2 for account 1908	8 %	\$180
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$30,915	Interim of 1/2 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	\$94 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$4,021	70 cents for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$97 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$65	\$1 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$28 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 107,517	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	7 %	Tls. 126 1/2 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,541	Interim of \$2 for account 1908	9 %	\$46
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	8,807	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 31.10.1907	3 1/2 %	Tls. 68 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000	9,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	4 1/2 %	\$10 1/2 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.08 (8 %)	...	Tls. 60 sellers
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000	Tls. 6,308	Tls. 6 for 1906	...	Tls. 75 sellers
Boy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 9,661	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 340 sales
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£1,41	10/- for year ending 1907 = \$1.037	12 %	18 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,138	10/- for 1907	12 %	\$10 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,138	60 cents for year ending 28.2.06	...	\$5 1/2 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	3 - 1/2	80 cents for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$9 1/2 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.8	5 1/2 %	\$22 1/2
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$251	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 %	\$10 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$5,078	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$8,917	\$1 for year ending 28.2.08	10 %	\$20
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$9,521	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2 %	\$18 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$4,578	Interim of \$4 for account 1907	8 1/2 %	\$250 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$8,191	Interim of \$1 for account 1908	8 %	\$24
Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouw op Sulawesi in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 147,500 Tls. 147,500	Tls. 17,127	Interim of Tls. 10 for 2nd quarter	4 1/2 %	Tls. 760 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 27,603 Tls. 27,603	\$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on 100 for 1907 = \$1.037	6 1/2 %	\$24
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil	\$1 paid shares for year ending 30.6.08	4 1/2 %	\$24
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil	None	...	\$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,601	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 119
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 24,820	Tls. 8,491	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 128 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,150	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000 Tls. 190,000	Tls. 58,331	Final of 37/6 making 53/6 for 1907	...	Tls. 400
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$90,331	None	...	\$25 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$230	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	8 %	\$5
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 15,295	Tls. 301	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 1/2 %	Tls. 94 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 15,295	Tls. 301	50 cents for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$10
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,130	80 cents on 1,000 shares and \$19.80 on 100 for 1907 = \$1.037	6 1/2 %	\$12 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	92,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	16,438	Final of 1/- making 1/- for 1907	6 %	\$9 1/2 buyers
William Powell, Limited	45,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,095	Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 30.6.08	...	\$5

\* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

## Intimations.

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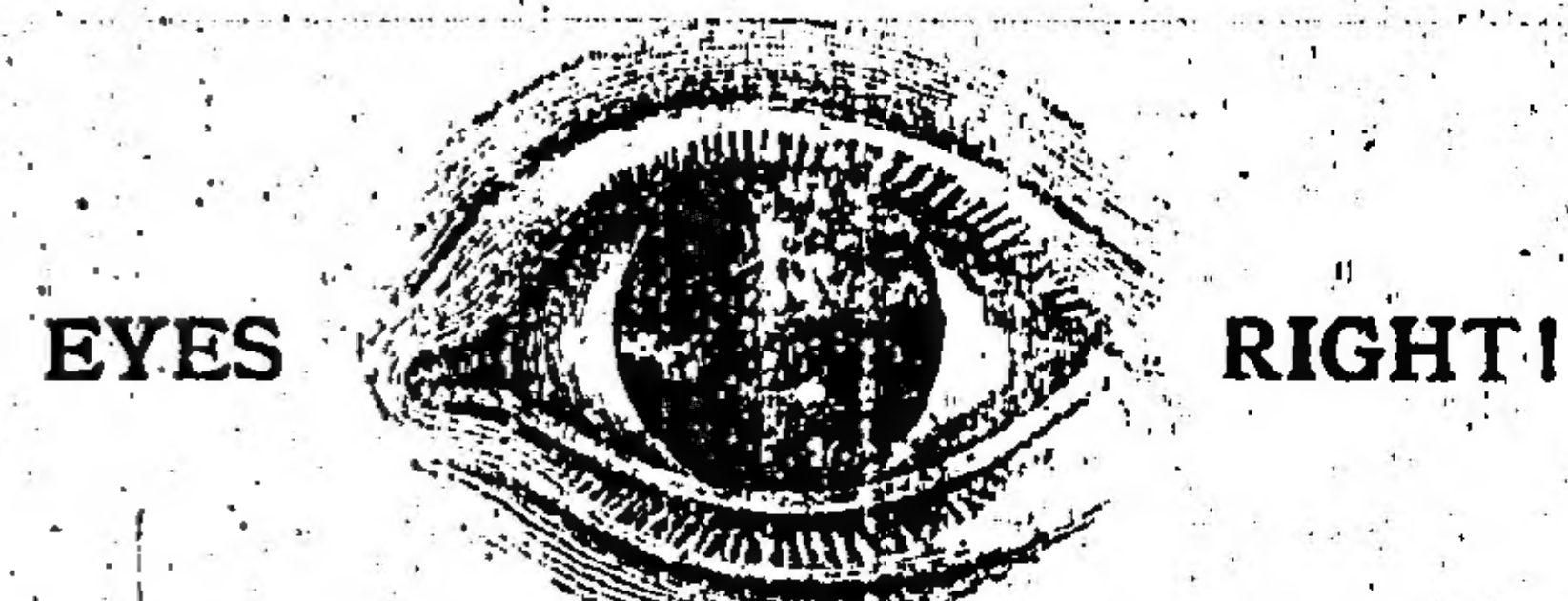
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THE MANGA

Hongkong, 12th September, 1908.

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